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(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Attack on businesses harmful

Bombay (IBS): - The attack of the Janata government and the political opposition in the country on India's big business houses was deprecated by Orville L. Freeman, chairman, India-U.S.A. business council.

He said this attack, which appeared to be on bigness because it was big regardless of whether it was efficient and useful was, "in my best judgement" misguided. These attacks on bigness merely because of size regardless of efficiency and contribution to overall productivity, ignoring whether or not predatory practices destructive of real competition had taken place, was counterproductive.

In the short run, such attacks might be politically popular, even while they smacked of demagoguery. But, in the long run, to curtail efficient and competitive producers for political mileage was not consistent with economic progress and a strong vigorous and well-balanced economy.

Freeman was addressing the Indo-American chamber of commerce.

It would be out of place to be specific where the attack on the so-called "big houses" in India was concerned, and name names.

However, "I have come to respect" the entrepreneurship and management capacity of the senior executives of India's big houses".

They were competing with their peers around the world with growing success. It was up to India and its government to determine whether its large industrial establishments were guilty of predatory practices with were not in India's interest.

Freeman said what was almost kind of "reverse castism" appeared to be taking place in India today with both the current administration and the political opposition repeatedly attacking bigness in industry simply because a concentration of capital and manpower, with strong market position, had taken place, regardless of whether the result was to hurt or help India in her drive to economic growth and more equitable distribution.

Such an atmosphere, of course, discouraged outside investment which India needed desperately if her growth targets were to be met. The level of outside investment in India, as compared to some other developing countries, was very minimal. Further, in the last year, very little had been done to improve the image of this government and this country where outside investors were concerned.

From left to right: [the family] Imran, Zaeem, Mahboob Ahmad, Aliya, Adnan.

Departing High Commissioner speaks out

By Shirley Woo

Ottawa - Despite Canada's disapproval of India's nuclear policy, she will not be bullied into changing it, says the Indian High Commissioner to Canada.

"If anyone thinks that India can be bullied and change its policy, I think they are making a grievous fault," said Mahboob Ahmad in an interview. "India will never change it and she will become more determined".

Ahmad said India has been cheered for its May 1974 action in exploding a nuclear device, made from plutonium from a Canadian - supplied pilot reactor. "The nuclear policy of India is appreciated tremendously by other Asian and African countries because they know India has the capacity to be able to do this and they also know Indians are only doing it for peaceful purposes.

But India's nuclear policy is misunderstood by Canadians and this is largely the fault of the western press, said Ahmad.

"We in India are fully aware that Canada has strong feelings about our nuclear policy, but I am sad to say that people in Canada are not at all aware of how strong our views are on the way we have been treated on this same issue".

Ahmad describes it as being an "entirely one-sided affair". The press never reports anything favourable about India because it doesn't make news", he said and Canadians are not interested in going to India and finding out her views.

"India values friendship with Canada - like it values friendship with any country in the world - but India is not going to change its policy especially when people are not prepared to come to India.. and I have strong feelings in that".

The mental stumbling block, said Ahmad is that("India does not exist politically in the minds of people who are in a class which forms opinions in Canadian policy, although I have a great deal of respect for the Prime Minister of Canada.

"There is no doubt of his understanding of the situation in the world and the importance of Indo-Canadian relations, but I am not sure about lots of other people", he said.

To them India is not important and this is "very sad", said Ahmad in reference to his country's 600 million population and the fact that it is the 10th most industrialized nation in the world.

And the developing world, he said, gets such a "prejudiced press" in many western papers that Canadian students in high schools are "completely ignorant of what is happening in more than half of the world of Asia and Africa".

Despite the differences between India and Canada on India's nuclear policy, Ahmad said relations are "still good".

Trade relations are starting to "improve somewhat", he said, citing that a delegation of trade and commerce officials visited India last February and that it may mean more visits.

"We get some very big contracts to build railway lines, airports and seaports and in many ways we have to co-operate with countries such as Britain, France, Germany and the United States. Why can't we co-operate with Canada? The only reason is a lack of correct information about the India of today in Canada and vice-versa".

He said India could send finished goods to Canada, but more important the two could co-operate in the development of third-world countries that want railway lines to be built as well as electric generators and hydro lines.

"India with its fairly organized technical manpower is more suited to work in that part of the world than Canadians are, but we have to buy a few things from outside".

While political and economic relations between the two countries are now starting to improve, cultural relations have been flourishing, largely, because of the formation of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute in 1968.

The organization has played an "extremely important part in trying to bring about a better understanding between the two countries among the intellectuals, university professors and students who go to India on fellowships".

The work of the Institute is a "positive step" in establishing a good rapport between India and Canada, said Ahmad.

RBI steps up restraint

Bombay, (UNI): - The Reserve Bank of India has cautioned against inflationary pressures in the economy and has ruled out any further lowering of interest rates.

The plea for monetary restraint is contained in the report of the central board of directors on the working of the Reserve Bank for the year, submitted to the union government.

The monetary authorities have cited two major reasons in support of the policy of "no cut in interest rates". First, the availability of bank credit could lead to the adoption of capital intensive techniques of production where these were not warranted, resulting in a reduction in additional employment opportunities. Secondly, low rates of interest could also affect the viability of banks.

Auroville: A house divided

Pondicherry (IBS) — The future of the Auroville project looks very doubtful because of endless dissensions in the Sri Aurobindo Society.

The Project seeks to translate into a reality Sri Aurobindo's vision of a place where all people live freely and in harmony as citizens of the world.

It was inaugurated on Feb. 28, 1968 with representatives from 121 countries pouring soil from their respective lands into a lotus shaped urn to symbolise the universal oneness.

But today Auroville is a house divided, the two factions in the society going their separate ways.

There are now about 550 people, 350 of them foreigners, living in Auroville spread over 100 hectares of what was once a raw landscape scarred with ever widening ravines. The foreigners include Frenchmen, German, Americans, Britons and Mexicans.

The society is now headed by Navaja alias Keshav Dev Poddar, but he is being opposed by a large groups of dissenters who have the backing of most of the foreigners.

The two groups are now putting through two separate projects: Matri Mandir (the temple of the mother) being built by the dissidents with the assistance of foreign residents and Bharat Niwas being built by Mr. Navajata and his supporters.

Trouble had started almost immediately after the passing away of Madame Mirra Alfassa, popularly known as the Mother who had secured the support of various Governments and the UNESCO to the project.

The Mother said that Auroville belonged to nobody in particular, but to humanity as a whole. But to live in Auroville one must be willing servitor of the divine consciousness.

She is also being quoted as having said in another context that the township with all its property would belong to the Aurobindo Society.

These two pronouncements came to be interpreted differently.

Mr. Navajata, chairman of the society, was of the view that Auroville belonged to the society and the applicants for residnet ship must accept it before they moved into Auroville. But the foreigners disagreed.

Some residents formed a society to run Auroville on their own. Navajata moved the court of the additional sub-judge of Pondicherry and obtianed an ex-parte order restraining the residents from running their society.

Counouma, managing truster of the Aurobindo Ashram, said that the ashram, which had been taking active interest in the construction of Auroville had withdrawn its representative from it as it did not wish to be involved in litigations.

After the court verdict, two Americans were made to leave Auroville and the country. But they managed to return after three months.

Jatti needs a house

New Delhi (IBS) — The Works and Housing Ministry is looking for a suitable accommodation for Vice-President B.D. Jatti as his present residence at No. 6, Maulana Azad Road, has been declared "unsafe and dangerous" by CPWD engineers.

In the wake of the recent heavy rains in the capital the 57-year old building developed cracks and there is a danger of its roof collapsing.

Pending allotment of another house, Jatti has temporarily shifted to the reception hall attached to the house.

Jatti, who has a large family, was originally to shift to the Rashtrapati Bhavan and President N. Sanjiva Reddy himself had invited him to do so.

But on fuller consideration of various factors, including the fact that his own secretariat is located in the same bungalow, Jatti has decided to do with a smaller accommodation that might be available to him in his official residence itself.

The Housing Ministry is understood to have finalized a plan to build a permanent official residence for the Vice President.

Plans for constructing smaller houses for ministers in the Rashtrapati Bhavan estate are also ready and Reddy is being requested to lay the foundation stone shortly.

Official sources said smaller houses for secretaries and senior officials as well as about 350 dwelling units for members of Parliament are also to be built at suitable sites in the Capital.

This massive construction program is expected to be completed in the next two or three years.

Economy well poised

Calcutta, Oct. 2 (UNI): Indian Chamber of Commerce President S.K. Birla has said that the Indian economy is poised for a higher level of economic activity but the overall constraints continue to hamper a faster growth.

Addressing the quarterly meeting of the Chamber here, Mr. Birla regretted the move for downward revision of employment targets set by the Planning Commission and the lack of plans for absorbing even matriculates entering the employment market in the next five years.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA FOR ONLY LESS THAN TWO MONTHS. We expect to publish several articles under news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

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Election set aside

Hyderabad (IBS) - The Andhra Pradesh High Court set aside the election of Mrs. Radhabai Ananda Rao (Congress I) to the Lok Sabha from Bhadrachalam reserved constituency.

A petition challenging her election was filed by Suvarna kumar, one of the candidates from the constituency for the elections held in 1977.

Elected on a Congress ticket, Mrs. Radhabai later joined the Congress (I).

The petition was filed on the ground that Mrs. Radhabai belonged to "Doli" and not "Koya" caste. Hence she was not eligible to contest as a Scheduled Tribe candidate.

Justice P. Chennakesava Reddy also held that Mrs. Radhabai belonged to 'Doli' and not to 'Koya' caste and the returning officer had wrongly held her nomination as valid.

The judge observed that reservation of seats to Scheduled Castes and Tribes embodied in Article 330 of the Constitution was a political privilege granted to them. Such a political right which was neither mutually adjustable nor alienable, must be vigilantly guarded and protected against any unlawful claim by those not really privileged.

It was not for the courts to meddle with the political rights and include any community in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified by the President in public notification, he ruled.

Indo-U.S.ties

Ludhiana, Oct. 2 (UNI): The United States Ambassador to India, Dr. Robert F. Goheen said here that relations between India and his country were very cordial, broad-based and strong.

Speaking to newsmen on his first visit to Punjab, he said he had reasons to believe that relations between the two countries would be further strengthened.

Replying to a question, Dr. Goheen said his country had not resumed any aid to Pakistan. If and when resumed it would be on the same terms as to India, he added.

Heart diseases up

Bombay (IBS): - With the exception of the U.S. almost every country in the world is witnessing a sharp rise in the incidence of heart diseases. Heavy smoking, overeating and hypertension and contributing on a larger scale than ever before to the problem.

Heart specialists, representing different countries at the three-day international congress on the "prevention of heart disease and cardiac rehabilitation" were unanimous on these opinions.

Dr. D.M. Davidson, (39), a cardiologist from California, said, "as far as heart attacks go, there have been encouraging signs of a decreate in the incidence during the last four years. Though one does not know the exact reason, it is because people are getting more conscious of their health and have begun to cut down on cigarettes. They exercise more and maintain a more disciplined diet.

"Four years ago there was a peak in heart attacks, but now the problem is down by about five per cent. Hypertension continues to be a big problem. The average age for a heart attack among the American male is 55 and in women 65.

Dr. Maurice Stone (57), director of the Royal College of General Practitioners' research unit at Leigh in UK stated. In the UK, heart diseases are showing no signs of declining. The three major factors are high blood pressure, cigarette smoking and high blood fat.

Dr. Max J. Halhuber (62), medical director of the rehabilitation centre in Munich said: "More than 50 per cent of deaths in my country are caused by heart diseases. During and after the war, the incidence was less as there was little to eat. Today there is a psychological reaction to the shortages seen during war-time and people eat more."

Dr. (Mrs) Lilliya Nikolaeya (47), of the Institute of Cardiology in Moscow said: "Like every big country, Russia faces the problem of heart attack among men, usually in their 50s.

"Heart attacks are mainly caused by the high level of urbanisation. There are too many things to do and not enough time to do them.

Massive literacy drive

New Delhi (UNI): India launches its biggest ever adult education drive on Gandhi Jayanti (birth anniversary) this month.

The national adult education program (NAEP), for which Rs. 2000 million have been earmarked, seeks to cover 100 million people in he next five years.

In the capital, the literacy campaign will be launched by Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Radio and television programs relating to adult education are being organized. A film on the NAEP, especially prepared by the films division and dubbed into various regional languages, will also be shown.

The program has adopted an insignia showing a person with raised arms placed inside a circle.

The logo represents individual awareness combined with aspirations of the people. The Y-shaped formation depicts limbs and the surrounding circle symbolises the environment and the life-long yearning for total development.

Though the literacy rate in the country went up from 28.30 per cent in 1961 to 34.45 per cent in 1971, the actual number of illiterates increased from 267.3 millions to 307.2 millions during the period.

Similarly, the number of aduh illiterates jumped from 187 millions to 209.5 millions during the same period.

Bomb near minister's house

Bombay (IBS) — A medium powered countrymade bomb was found planted at the Malabar Hill residence of Maharashtra Finance Minister and former Chief Minister Shankarrao Chavan.

Minister of State for Home Bhai Vaidya asserted that the bomb had been planted with a "political motive". This, he added, was clear from the fact that a cyclostyled letter carrying a threat was found next to the bomb. The "warning" said Chief Minister Sharad Pawar, Shankarrao Chavan, Y.B. Chavan and some Janata Party leaders would be killed for their acts of treachery against Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, received M.A. Ouhaib, Minister for Communication, People's Republic of Yemen, in New Delhi

Vajpayee Ch

New Delhi (IBS) - Atal Bihari Vajpayee said recently that his proposed visit to Peking early in November should not be seen in relation to the Sino-Indian border question alone, adding he expected to "probe" the Chinese position vis-a-vis many problems pertaining to this region.

The External Affairs Minister said here on return from his 10-day visit to the Soviet Union and Afghanistan: "It will not be realistic to expect too much from a single visit which will take place after so many years and after all that has happened between India and China."

The boundary question was not the only problem to be tackled between the two countries, although it was important and had bedevilled Sino-Indian relations. In his view, the proposed visit to China was of bilateral nature, he said.

Vajpayee refuted criticism that his visit to the Soviet Union was to get "a brief" from Moscow on his visit to Peking. "No, it is not correct," he said.

He sought to put his visit to China in perspective and said: "Firstly the visit is of a bilateral nature."

"Second, it will not be realistic to expect too much from a single visit, which will take place after so many years and after all that has happened between India and

Rules for

Bombay (IBS) — The Reserve Bank has relaxed the procedure governing exchange control approval for reprint, agreements entered into by Indian publishing houses with overseas publishers and remittance of royalty as and when due under the agreements.

Accordingly, Indian publishers can now conclude agreements for reprint of foreign books and copy-right literature in India without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank, provided the books or literature are not on the prescribed list or banned list, the imports and the rate of royalty does not exceed 15 per cent of the India published price. Prior approval of the Reserve Bank will be needed to be taken only

Ambitious

Bombay, Oct. 2 (UNI): The Indian Govt. is understood to have asked the food and agriculture organization and the World Bank to send a team of experts to make an indepth study of the garland canal project of Mr. Dinshwa Dastur.

Capt. Dastur, who has spent four decades and "a lot of money" in preparing the project, says that the project, when implemented, will assure irrigation to 216-million hectares of land against the world's present total irrigated area of 200 million hectares and floods and droughts will be a thing of the past.

The salient features of

Research

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There was improvement in the productivity of crops and commodities through varietal upgradation, sound crop husbandry, efficient crop sanitation, and minimising losses at harvest and post harvest

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Minister Delhi

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He sought to put his visit to China in perspective and said: "Firstly the visit is of a bilateral nature.

"Second, it will not be realistic to expect too much from a single visit, which will take place after so many years and after all that has happened between India and China".

"Lastly, the visit will be more in the nature of probing the Chinese position vis-a-vis many problems pertaining to this region. It should not be seen only in the context of the boundary question, which is no doubt important and which has bedevilled our relations, but which is not the only problem to be tackled between the two countries".

Asked if his visit to Moscow was "necessary" before he went to Peking, since the antipathy of the Soviet Union to China was known, he said it was necessary for it was a return visit. Soviet foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has visited India after the Janata Party came into power. And a bilateral discussion was also necessary at the Foreign Ministers' level after the Soviet Foreign Minister had paid visit to India.

Vajpayee said his visit to Peking was "briefly touched upon" during his talks with Soviet leaders. He did not answer a question that Gromyko had "cautioned" him about his visit to China.

Vajpayee said he had occasion in Moscow to discuss international problems as well as bilateral questions with the Soviet leaders. On many important international issues, the Soviet Union and India held identical or almost identical views.

Rules for reprint relaxed

Bombay (IBS) — The Reserve Bank has relaxed the procedure governing exchange control approval for reprint agreements entered into by Indian publishing houses with overseas publishers and remittance of royalty as and when due under the agreements.

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Hitherto prior approval of the Reserve Bank was required both for concluding agreements with overseas publishers for publication of books and other copyright literature in India as well as for remittances of royalty under the agreements. The relaxation has been affected in the interest of quick publication of essential foreign books and literature in India and speedy settlement of royalty dues.

Suitable instructions have been issued by the Reserve Bank to authorized dealers in foreign exchange regarding remittances of royalty without reference to the bank.

Ambitious plan studied

Bombay, Oct. 2 (UNI): The Indian Govt. is understood to have asked the food and agriculture organization and the World Bank to send a team of experts to make an indepth study of the garland canal project of Capt. Dinshwa Dastur.

Capt. Dastur, who has spent four decades and "a lot of money" in preparing the plan, says that the project, when implemented, will assure irrigation to 216-million hectares of land against the world's present total irrigated area of 200-million hectares and floods and droughts will be a thing of the past.

The salient features of the project are:

Two major canals - The Himalayan Canal and the Central and Southern Garland Canal.

The Himalayan Canal begins from the Ravi-Sutlej Rivers and skirts the entire Himalayan range connecting the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It joins the sea at Chittagong maintaining a "zero bed level".

The Central and southern Garland Canal, starting at the centre of the central plateau, descends on both the sides to further south, encircling the Deccan and Southern plateaus and joins up at somewhere north of Kanyakumari.

Research raises output

New Delhi, Oct. 2 (UNI): The record foodgrains production of 126 million tonnes in 1977-78 was due to the high degree of excellence India has achieved in agricultural research and its application in the fields, says an official release.

There was improvement in the productivity of crops and comodities through varietal upgradation, sound crop husbandry, better crop sanitation, and minimal crop losses at harvest and post harvest stages.

The rice production of 52.8 million tonnes was achieved by adopting new varieties that are tolerant to cold and which have multiple resistance to pest and diseases. The output of 31.5 million tonnes of wheat was similarly due mainly to the introduction of high yielding varieties with considerably high tolerance to rust, lodging and better crop management practices.

Palaces as five star hotels

New Delhi (IBS) — Several palaces of the former princes in India with their spacious Italian marble tiled rooms and lit by costly imported chandeliers, are now serving as five star hotels. More than 25 palaces are now Five Star hotels and several former rulers are negotiating with top Indian hoteliers to lease out their mansions.

The last princely hotel to come up is the palatial 250 room residence of Gaj Singh, the 30-year old Oxford educated former ruler of Jodhpur and presently India's Ambassador to Trinidad. The hotel is being operated by the Welcome Hotels and Indevilles, the hotel division of the Indian Tabacco Ltd. still partly British-owned.

This company has also entered into an agreement with the Maharana of Mewar to build a hotel on the Pichola Lake at Udaipur on the Jag Mandir Island. The hotel will be housed as an extension of a palace where prince Khurram, later the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, once took refuge.

One of the major reasons forcing the former Rajas and Maharajas to lease out their huge mansions is the spiralling cost of maintaining the huge buildings.

Int'l magazine in Hindi

New Delhi (IBS) — Dr. Karan Singh, M.P., president of the second world Hindi convention held in Mauritius two years ago, has announced that the first international magazine in Hindi, "Vishwa Hindi Darshan", will be published from January 1.

This has been done in accordance with the decision taken at the Mauritius convention. Lallan Prasad Vyas, an eminent Hindi writer-journalist, will be the editor.

An editorial board comprising eminent Hindi litterateurs with Dr. Karan Singh as chairman, has been formed for the purpose. The board includes Mrs. Mahadevi Verma, Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, A.G. Shewrey, Jainendra Kumar, A. Ramesh Chaudhury, Sasheer Ahmed Mayukh, Dr. P. Jairaman, Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh "Suman and Father Kamil Bulkey.

An advisory board of eminent Hindi writers and lovers from nearly 30 countries has been formed. They include Dr. R.S. McGregor of Britain, Dr. Odolen Smekal of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Lothar Lutze of West Germany, Dr. Margot Galzleft of East Germany, Prof. K. Doi of Japan, Dr. Christopher R. King of Canada, Mrs. Nicole Balbir of France, Prof. Mariya Beyski of Poland, Dayanundlal Basantrai and Somdutt Bhuckory of Mauritius, Vivekanand Sharma and Kamala Prasad Mishra of Fiji, Ram Lal of Guyana and Harbanslal Sachdev of Thailand.

No aircraft

New Delhi, Oct. 2 (UNI): The Defence Ministry said the Government had received enquiries from Chile regarding sale of Hunter aircraft, but there was no proposal at present to sell the aircraft or its engines to any country.

A press release said: "attention of the government has been drawn to a news agency report to the effect that the government of India are considering an offer made by Chile to buy Hunter aircraft from India.

"Certain enquires had been received in this regard. There is however no proposal at present to sell Hunter aircraft or its engines to any country."

AN APPEAL

You are now all aware of the devastating effect of flood in Northern and Eastern parts of India. Hundreds of people have died and thousands are homeless. Serious outbreak of contagious diseases are taking their tolls. There is shortage of everything including drinking water. In anticipation of this immediate and urgent need and on humanitarian grounds India Canada Association, Ottawa has taken the initiative to form a Joint Flood Relief Committee consisting of all the Indian organisations in Ottawa.

This committee consists of ICA president: Diju Raha; Dr. S.S. Batth of Sikh Society; Dr. Madhu Sahasrabudhe: chairman, Indo-Canadian Community Centre; Dev Basu: President, Deshantari; Malayali Assn. president: Dr. M.P. Mathew; Dr. V. Subramaniam: president of South India Cultural Assn.; and James Thoppil.

The committee is working on an emergency footing and has mobilized many volunteers who will approach you for donations. However, please do not wait to be approached. **All cheques should be made in the name of Indo-Canadian Community Centre** and please send to Dr. S.S. Batth, 12 Woodmount Cres., Ottawa, K2E 5R1. Donations are tax deductible.

Over 300 joint ventures abroad

New Delhi, (UNI): More than 300 proposals from Indian public and private enterprises for joint ventures abroad had been approved till the end of July last. More than a hundred of these are in the various stages of implementation.

The countries where such joint ventures are set up include developed and developing countries in south-east Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Africa as well as Europe and America. Among the joint ventures that have become operative the lagest number are in the field of light engineering followed by textiles in which Indian entrepreneurs have acquired a certain degree of capability.

In terms of investment in share capital, textiles hold a predominant position with more than 31 per cent of the total Indian equity followed by paper and light engineering.

The Government has now decided to allow equity contribution by way of cash remittance for joint ventures in the field of trading and marketing, and consultancy ventures which are in the nature of non-industrial projects. The new guidelines for joint ventures permit Indian firms to invest in the existing marketing and distributing organisations abroad.

Remittances from W.Asia soar

New Delhi (IBS) — The foreign exchange remittances from Indians working in the oil exporting countries of West Asia reached 1,000 million dollars in 1977.

Pakistan, however, topped the list with 1,000 million dollars followed by Egypt 1,025 million dollars. The number of Pakistani and Egyptian workers in West Asia is also higher than of India.

Remittances from Indians in West Asia in 1976 amounted to 713 million dollars.

But migration to West Asia is posing a serious problem to Air India whose senior aircraft maintenance engineers who are finding the terms and conditions of employment by the new airlines started by the oil rich countries more attractive.

Consequently Air India has been forced to rely on the services of other international airlines for maintenance facilities at important destinations throughout the world.

During the emergency Air India's engineers were statutorily prevented from "flying away." With the coming into power of the Janata Government, restrictions on freedom of choice have been withdrawn and engineers have welcomed the relaxation by joining other airlines.

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PHONE 235-2554

"Second Class Mail, Registration Number 1898"

EDITOR: Mrs. T.J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Das [Parakat] 633-7723

VANCOUVER: Sabu Singh 681-5792 Res.
681-5321 [Office]

NEW DELHI: George Mathew

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INVOLVEMENT NEEDED

Apart from several Federal bye-elections in October, some provinces are going to have municipal elections in the next few weeks. As we have pointed out repeatedly it is necessary for people of Indian origin to get involved in this democratic process to the best of their ability in more than one way.

It is not known that any Indo-Canadian is running in the Federal bye-elections. However, one can certainly work for a candidate. Any candidate of one's political choice - barring of course Western Guards to the extreme right and Communists on the extreme left - we would recommend. This way one will get an opportunity to know more about the political process in this country and how it can be used to the best advantage of the community. Needless to say that voting is a must whether in the Federal election or in the municipal elections.

In the latter it may be easier to get involved in more than a supporting role. Indo-Canadians should be prepared to stand for various offices and work hard, very hard, to get elected. Apart from giving a personal satisfaction, such an endeavour, if successful, will add to the prestige of the community the person belongs to and thereby will improve the image of the community. Each and every individual who belongs to that community stands to gain by it.

Even if the individual concerned does not make it, still it will be useful to convince others that ours is a community that is committed to democracy and its political process. It is better to be known more than as economic immigrants who are here to make money in a relatively affluent society. Many values that many Indo-Canadians cherish are the kind that has taken a heavy beating in Western society these days. Therefore, our community has a lot to contribute. Let us come forward and do our best.

Prohibition adversely affecting tourism

New Delhi (IBS): - Prohibition is bound to adversely affect the inflow of tourists to India, says Bill Hibbard, president of the Society of American Travel Writers which is holding its 23rd annual convention in India.

Addressing a press conference along with other members of the society's board of directors, Hibbard said imposition of prohibition would drive away the large tourist groups, conventions and conferences. Such tourists, he said, liked their cocktails at the end of the day, or at least the freedom to drink if they wanted.

The nine directors of the society were very effusive about India as a tourism destination. "Fabulous, fantastic, astounding, marvellous" they gushed, when asked about their impressions of the country. If India was all this why then did it not get more tourists from the American continent, newsmen asked. The answer was provided by Leonard Scandur Travel Editor of the "New York Daily News". India, he said was too far from the United States, the air fare was costly, and an India trip could only be a once-in-a-lifetime adventure.

"What India needs is a freddie laker to start a cheap air service" he said. Moreover, the American's travel habits so far had been culture oriented, and culture meant mainly the European continent. With Europe getting more expensive tourists were looking for alternate destinations. Hotel accommodations and food in India were a bargain, and "if you get air fares cut, you have got it made" he said.

Gandhiji at home and abroad

[Thomas Parakal, M.A.]

[Mahatma Gandhi's 109th birthday is celebrated on October 2. The writer of this special article is also the founder of the Gandhi Peace Centre in Montreal, and we publish it to mark the occasion].

A Man's life is not confined to his home and neighbourhood. A life confined to its immediate surroundings cannot realize the full potentialities of human existence. Great explorers and historians, diplomats and social thinkers have extended their arms as far as they could in their quest for new visions and knowledge. Gandhiji was no exception. He was born on October 2, 1869 at Probander, also known as Sudamapuri. Gandhiji says that his "father never had any ambition to accumulate riches and left us very little property. He had no education, save that of experience. My mother had strong common sense. She was well informed about all matters of state, and ladies of the court thought highly of her intelligence." Gandhiji's search took him to different parts of the world, and his life abroad has had its pleasant, not-so-pleasant, humorous and tiring moments.

His life in England has had its interesting side — often quite humorous. His first encounter was in London with Dr. Mehta whom he had wired from Southampton. After an informal introduction, the young Gandhi picked up Dr. Mehta's top hat, looked at it carefully and passed his both hands over the hat in the wrong way to feel the material. In the process he disturbed the silky fur, and Dr. Mehta angrily tried to stop Gandhi. The mischief had been done. The host told him: "Do not touch other people's things... Do not ask many questions as we usually do in India on the first acquaintance."

Gandhiji's life in England was always coloured by his natural shyness which made him a prisoner in his own house. Nevertheless, he learned that shyness and the use of a few words to express one's ideas had a positive side. He says: "Experience has shown that silence is part of the spiritual discipline of a votary of truth. A man of few words will rarely be thoughtless in his speech. My shyness has been in reality my shield . . . It has allowed me to grow. It has helped me in my discernment of truth."

Shyness haunted him even to the last day of his stay in England: the occasion was his farewell speech preceded by a vegetarian dinner and music at the Holborn Restaurant. The host had to speak. "I thank you gentlemen, for having kindly responded to my invitation." Gandhiji finished his farewell speech. His experience reminded him of Addison who delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons in England repeating, "I conceive" three times. Another member of the parliament replied: "The gentlemen conceived three times, but brought forth nothing."

While living in England as a student, Gandhiji moved from one family to another due to a wide range of reasons — good vegetarian food being one of them. Sometimes, he, like other Indian students, posed as bachelors as a means of extending their arms of friendship to members of the opposite sex. It was customary, Gandhi says, to go for walks with the daughters of landladies. He recalls: "My landlady's daughter took me for a walk to the lovely hills round Ventnor. I am no slow walker, but my companion walked even faster, dragging me after her and chattering all the while. I whispered 'yes' or 'no'. I was wondering when I could get back as she was flying like a bird."

Gandhiji enjoyed the company of many people in England — Indians as well as the English people. At this time, his faith in vegetarianism was growing strongly and discovered that all great men — from Pythagoras and Michael Angelo down to those of the present age — were all ardent vegetarians. His Indian friend tried to strip Gandhiji of his vegetarianism and took him to Holborn Restaurant. An elaborate meal was ordered starting with a bowl of hot soup. Gandhiji called the waiter to find out if the soup had pieces of meat mixed in it, and says about the incident: "I told him (the host) that I wanted to enquire if the soup was a vegetable soup." His host replied, "You are too clumsy for decent society. If you cannot behave yourself you had better go and wait for me outside. This delighted me. Out I went." Gandhiji did not have food that night. However the incident did not leave any scar at all on their friendship.

Except for his law studies in England, a few lessons in dance, music, French and Latin, Gandhiji did not lay any firm foundation for his future revolutionary activities in India. He did, however, take a trip to France to see the Great Paris Exhibition in 1890. Gandhiji spent a week in a vegetarian hotel in Paris. "I read a lot about the fashions and frivolity of Paris, and these were in evidence everywhere, in every street." He also visited the Eiffel Tower, and remembered the words of Tolstoy who disparaged the renowned tower by describing it as a monument of man's folly rather than of his wisdom. Tobacco, according to the Russian writer, was the worst of all intoxicants in the sense that a man addicted to it was tempted to commit crimes. Tolstoy argued that Eiffel Tower was a creation under such an influence and that there was no art about it.

No life is without its great or small turning points. Some events although quite unexpected, change the entire course of one's life as a violent storm can change the course of a ship in an open sea. Gandhiji's life in South Africa had a decisive effect on his entire political life in terms of its impact on a new approach to effect changes: a nonviolent approach. His legal background, vast knowledge of different societies, unerring understanding of human nature, patience, boundless desire to help his fellow countrymen and strong determination made him the best candidate to alleviate the social conditions of the Indians in South Africa.

This he did. On his second trip to South Africa, Gandhiji was accused of spreading wild rumours in India of the racist situation in Natal and Durban. He shredded the accusations in the mills of truth and undeniable evidence. The ship carrying Gandhiji's family and others was ordered a five-day quarantine because of the fear of an imminent outbreak of cholera. The real reason was to discourage the Indian settlers from pouring into Durban. "The whites," according to Gandhiji, "were holding monster meetings every day. They were making all kinds of threats and at times offering inducements to Dada Abdulla and Co. They were also ready to indemnify the Company if both ships were sent back." Their attempts were an exercise in futility.

After Gandhiji landed, a group of youngsters recognized him and shouted, "Gandhi, Gandhi." The crowd continued to swell until it became quite impossible to proceed any further. Gandhiji narrated the bitter experience in these words: "They frightened the rikshaw boy out of his life. They pelted me with stones, brickbats and rotten eggs. Someone snatched away my turban, whilst others began to batter and kick me. I fainted and caught hold of the front railings of a house and stood there to get my breath. But it was impossible. They came upon me boxing and battering."

Gandhiji's friends later persuaded him to prosecute the assailants. Naturally, his response was: "No, thank you."

As a result of his constant attempts to improve the condition of the Indians in South Africa, Gandhiji won the affection and respect of many. He gave them legal advice. He introduced innovations in educations. He expounded the concept of basic education stressing physical labour. He practized **brahmacharya**. Any attempt to pay him for his public service hurt him deeply. "No public worker," Gandhiji maintained, "should accept gifts from people."

This social commitment prevented him from accepting expensive gifts — gold, various ornaments and cash — from Indians before his final departure from South Africa. Gandhiji planned to set up a trust fund with the gifts for the benefit of the Indian settlers, much to the displeasure of his wife although his sons supported him. His wife said: "You may not need them. Your children may not need them. But what about my daughters-in-law." His will prevailed.

After his numerous experiments in the laboratory of his life abroad, he returned to India with the strong will to free India by taking the route of ahimsa. Gandhijis nonviolent approach has no parallel in history. It has a great message.

Protection to consumers

New Delhi Oct. 2 (UNI): Protection to the unwary and unsuspecting consumers against "unfair trade practices" will be available for the first time in India if the Government accepts and implements the recommendations of the high-powered Rajinder Sachar Panel.

The monopolies and restrictive trade practices (MRTP) Act at present contains no provision for protection of the consumers against false or misleading advertisements or other similar unfair trade practices. The act, as it stands at present, is directed against "restrictive" or "monopolistic" trade practices.

The Committee has recommended that the following unfair practices be prohibited through legislation:

[illegible] representation in connection with the supply of goods or services, their standard, quality, grade, composition, style or model, sponsorship, approval, performance characteristics, uses or benefits they do not have.

The panel has also recommended prohibiting the trade and industry to make:

Any representation to the public in the form of a statement, warranty or guarantee of the performance, efficacy or length of life of a product or of goods that is not based on an adequate and proper test.

Advertising for supply at a bargain price, goods or service that are not intended to be offered for supply at the price having regard to the nature of the market and the nature and size of business and nature of the advertisement.

Nuclear

India's program for peac
uses of nuclear energy is
disarray. Every thing is fal
behind schedule, and costs
going out of hand.

Take one example. The p
where plutonium was produ
for India's nuclear explosion
Pokhran in May 1974
remained shut for four years.
— four years.

Scientists of the Departmen
Atomic Energy have priva
told newsmen that the plant
shut down because "the en
place including door knobs
handles is contaminated,
radin activity."

The plant was commissione
1964. It was built to ext
plutonium from the spent
rods from the 40 mega-
Canada-built research reacto
Trombay, near Bombay.

An official spokesman of
Department of Atomic Ene
however, said that the clo
was due to extensive decont
nation work which is now pr
cally complete.

The DAE spokesman said:
order to reprocess the spent
arising out of R-5 (India's
research reactor), it bec
necessary to modify and exp
the plutonium plant at Trom
This requires extensive deco
mination work which is
practically complete. Installa
of support structures has b
taken up and fabrication
process equipment is
progress."

This is only half the truth.
spokesman did not explain wh
has taken four long years for
"process of decontamination"
be completed. The real reaso
that because of lack of
political direction, general sl
ness parvades the coun
entire nuclear program. The
fire of Jawaharlal Nehru's da
gone.

DESIRE TO MIGRATE

There is consequent demo
ralization, leading to a desir
migrate.

The Indian atomic en
establishment has built up
the years a cadre of nearly
scientists and engineers wh
as good as any abroad
comparable spheres of activi

There are today sev
hundred Indian scientists wo
in various capacities in adva
research establishments in
U.S., Canada, Britain and
countries of Western Europe

The new entrants to the nu
circle, like Brazil and Iran,
increasingly turning to Indi
skilled personnel to help
forward their research
development programmes
harnessing the atom for pea
purposes. Already, the se
and third ranking specialis
the Brazilian nuclear estab
ment are Indians. Iran, too
been looking around for expe
ced Indians to set up its res
laboratories and train local p
in the skills of nuclear scien

Around a dozen countries
currently interested in emplo
Indian scientists for getting
nuclear programs into s
Some of them like Liby
example, are trying to purc
nuclear knowledge with
petro- dollars. The devel
countries in general which
keen on leaping forward int
technological era looking fo
from countries like India, to
placing themselves at the
of the Western cartels
monipolising the multi-b
dollar nuclear trade.

The Indian Governm
policy is not to encourage
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third countries. At the same
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stop it either. While it is re
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Nuclear program in disarray

India's program for peaceful uses of nuclear energy is in disarray. Every thing is falling behind schedule, and costs are going out of hand.

Take one example. The plant where plutonium was produced for India's nuclear explosion at Pokhran in May 1974 has remained shut for four years. Yes — four years.

Scientists of the Department of Atomic Energy have privately told newsmen that the plant was shut down because "the entire place including door knobs and handles is contaminated with radio activity."

The plant was commissioned in 1964. It was built to extract plutonium from the spent fuel rods from the 40 mega-watt Canada-built research reactor in Trombay, near Bombay.

An official spokesman of the Department of Atomic Energy, however, said that the closure was due to extensive decontamination work which is now practically complete.

The DAE spokesman said: "In order to reprocess the spent fuel arising out of R-5 (India's new research reactor) it became necessary to modify and expand the plutonium plant at Trombay. This requires extensive decontamination work which is now practically complete. Installation of support structures has been taken up and fabrication of process equipment is in progress."

This is only half the truth. The spokesman did not explain why it has taken four long years for the "process of decontamination" to be completed. The real reason is that because of lack of firm political direction, general slackness pervades the country's entire nuclear program. The old flair of Jawaharlal Nehru's days is gone.

DESIRE TO MIGRATE

There is consequent demoralisation, leading to a desire to migrate.

The Indian atomic energy establishment has built up over the years a cadre of nearly 7,000 scientists and engineers who are as good as any abroad in comparable spheres of activity.

There are today several hundred Indian scientists working in various capacities in advanced research establishments in the U.S., Canada, Britain and other countries of Western Europe.

The new entrants to the nuclear circle, like Brazil and Iran, are increasingly turning to India for skilled personnel to help carry forward their research and development programmes for harnessing the atom for peaceful purposes. Already, the second and third ranking specialists in the Brazilian nuclear establishment are Indians. Iran, too, has been looking around for experienced Indians to set up its research laboratories and train local people in the skills of nuclear science.

Around a dozen countries are currently interested in employing Indian scientists for getting their nuclear programs into stride. Some of them like Libya for example, are trying to purchase nuclear knowledge with their petro-dollars. The developing countries in general which are keen on leaping forward into the technological era looking for help from countries like India, to avoid placing themselves at the mercy of the Western cartels now monopolising the multi-billion dollar nuclear trade.

The Indian Government's policy is not to encourage such a migration of trained scientists to third countries. At the same time, the Government has no power to stop it either. While it is ready to assist other countries in legitimate research for peaceful uses of the atom, India has for political considerations been refraining from offering help that could in any way contribute to nuclear proliferation.

The question the bureaucrats are trying to answer is how to maintain a balance between India's traditions of freedom that entitle its nationals to seek lawful employment abroad that is not inconsistent with the country's national interest, and the constraints of its policy of not doing anything that might lead to an unregulated spread of nuclear knowledge that could conceivably be used for non-peaceful purposes.

FOCUS GONE

Indian scientists argue that after Government's decision not to go in for any more tests even for peaceful purposes, the whole focus is gone from the country's nuclear program. They feel that this decision has seriously upset the established priorities in the nuclear field, and distorted the sense of direction, besides confusing the basic issues involved in the controversy over the dangers of proliferation. This confusion, it is pointed out has been further confounded by naive official attempts to differentiate between "blasts" and "explosions" in order to placate public opinion.

The country's nuclear scientists are understandably quite upset over the current slowdown of research and development, although the Atomic Energy Department continues to maintain that this is incidental and not intentional in the sense that some of the units at Trombay and elsewhere are going through the normal processes of repair and renovation.

However, the fact remains that the research team dealing with explosion technology is left with no well defined target programs. The Atomic Energy Department has, however, been rebutting the charges of a virtual abandonment of this vital field of research by assuring that the research team has not been disbanded but is being retained intact.

There is a similar controversy over the four-year suspension of work at the plutonium plant at Trombay, not to speak of a similar gap in the thorium research program. The Government is feeling uncomfortable that the critics tend to suspect hidden motives behind every such interruption.

What the Government is facing today is a crisis of confidence that is building up within the scientific community as the controversy surrounding the country's nuclear policy acquires a sharper edge, and the more promising nuclear scientists start looking around for fresh avenues for putting their talents to more purposeful use.

Murder:Delhi style

New Delhi — In a detective story, the villain always comes to grief and the majesty of the law is invariably upheld. In India's capital, citizens are getting accustomed to new style murder in which the murder and murderer are just forgotten, and the inability or unwillingness of the mighty police force stands exposed in all its impotent nakedness.

This is a marked feature of the current decade.

Delhiites have ceased to be shocked about it. Pattern by now is well known. A murder takes place. The newspapers report it. And that is the end of that. Everyone forgets the grotesque and chilling event that took palce a few streets away.

The police — at least for public consumption — never get to the bottom of it. Another distinguishing feature of this crime decade is the criminal.

In a poor country, even in rich ones, men kill for money. But the Delhi murders — actual or suspected — have not been committed by poor men. The 1970s criminal moves around in a car or on a motor cycle. Money is not what he is after.

Our contemporary criminal, or those who hire him, have plenty of money and plenty of resources.

But money — big money — does play a big role in another way.

Only this can reasonably explain why a whole string of prosecution witnesses have been turning hostile in cases like the "drowning" of the well known deceit Sunder who had reportedly threatened to wipe out Sanjay Gandhi and the Kissa Kursi Ka case in which Sanjay Gandhi and former Information Minister V.C. Shukla are facing criminal charges.

Successful criminal activity needs planning, perhaps a network, a master mind, and there is evidences of planning in the Delhi murders.

The obvious question one must ask is: Who stands to gain? And if no one gained, why was the episode buried so deep by the previous regime? Now a Commission of Enquiry is probing the affair.

But the Commision will not uncover enough material to indict a whole army of suspects.

Also, someone may decide the material is too "hot" to handle, that some political balance somewhere will be upset by disclosure. So it will be stored away in files at the back of a mountain of other files.

Some years ago we were asked to believe that a man had suddenly dropped dead in Jail, and that two officers closely connected with his case had died in chance accidents on the road. We might have believed all these were natural deaths, if proper and open explanation had been offered at the time. It was not, and these events were shrouded in evasion and contradiction.

Last month, we are asked to believe that a man, whose health was poor and eye sight weak, walked out of his house into the night in order to jump into a wall two miles away. There were simpler, less messy ways for a man in Kishan Chand's (Delhi's Lt. Governor) position to commit suicide, if that is what he did.

What is more likely is that he was the victim of a network, a mafia determined to wipe out the traces of its past actions, and which will stop at nothing in the process.

The death of Kishan Chand removes a witness whose testimony would have been crucial in indicating powerful persons of Mrs. Gandhi's regime, whose lurid activities and abuses of power have been gloringly revealed by the Shah Commission.

Those who are determined to see that no action is taken on the Shah Commission have scored another victory in the "suicide" of Kishin Chand.

Model Town, a posh residential colony in North Delhi, under 4 ft. of water.

The exodus of marooned people crossing the Yamuna bridge from the flood affected areas in the trans-yamuna colonies to safer areas in New Delhi as the loudspeakers and radio blared flood-warnings.

Steel p-roduction moves up

New Delhi, Sept 15 (UNI): India produced 582,600 tonnes of saleable steel in August, the highest so far this year and about two per cent more than in August, 1977. The output of ingot steel was of 732,100 tonnes which represents an increase of more than three per cent over the output in the corresponding month last year.

In salcable steel, the output was 163,000 tonnes in Bhilai, 7100 tonnes in Bokaro, 100,000 tonnes in Rourkela 54,300 tonnes in Durgapur and 45,200 tonnes in the Indian Iron and Steel Company.

According to official sources, the target fulfilment at HSCO was as high as 118 per cent and over 90 per cent in Bhilia and Rourkela.

Tale of a Delhi telephone

A.F. Ashtamudi

Telephones have a peculiar way of frightening me in India, especially in the larger metropolitan centres. Take Delhi, for instance. I could never make myself understood over the telephone. Now I must admit that I did suffer from an excruciatingly embarrassing speech impediment during my salad days. My rustic relatives took me to the nearest shaman, then to an Ayurvedic physician, and finally to the local Homoeopath. Then one day, having climbed a tall telephone pole, I lost grip and gravity took over. Since then I have been happily relieved of my speech impediment, but I am nowhere near conquest of my telephonephobia.

However, one of my favourite sports while staying in Delhi last year, was telephoning. When all is said and done, the telephone system in Delhi does have a personality. They can hardly be classed as automatons. They would sometimes ring when no one was at the other end of the line. I believe they have some sort of initiative. It was only fair and natural that sometimes they would not ring when you were at one end of the line trying to get them to do so. The right of referendum and recall is also within their power.

The adventure begins when you pick up a phone. Someone with whom you are not even remotely connected (except telephonically) may be talking on the other line. You may hear one end of a conversation, or both. The only decent thing you can do, is hang up and try again. If you are lucky, you will get the dial tone, though this is not certain. Supposing you are lucky enough to get the dial tone. You dial and nothing happens. There is no tone anymore. So you dial again. And again. Suddenly you are in the midst of an ongoing animated sort of conversation.

"Is this 96863?" you ask. They don't speak English. And you are not adept at the Bhojpuri dialect of Hindi. Your chaste Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Hindi is fit only for the classroom. In any case, they don't appreciate the interruption. There is some giggling. You hang up and try again. Busy signal. But after a while, you learn that the busy signal does not necessarily mean anything. Perhaps the telephone system has learned a trick or two from the Government clerks who hold elaborately casual and lengthy conversations behind the counter when you come in to do business. It is not busy but resting. So you dial again immediately. The telephone rings. The person who answers speaks English, but you can't understand what he says. There is the general impression that the telephone is an implausible instrument, not to be counted upon to carry the human voice along its fragile wires. So the best procedure is to talk fast, repeat several times, and hang up before the machine can strike back. A conversation therefore, goes like this:

"Hullo Hullo, is this 96863?"
"Who is calling please?"
"Ashtamudi"
"Who please?"
"Ashtamudi, Mr. Ashtamudi". Long silence;
"Your name please?"
"Ashtamudi"
"Who are you wishing to speak to please?"
"Mr. Mehta"
"Who is calling him please?"
"Mr. Ashtamudi". Silence again at the other end.
"Mr. Mehta is out of station, please".
Click. Dial tone returns.

If you are lucky enough to get somewhat further, however, you find that the supposition of not being able to understand infects you too. And pretty soon you have two people throwing signals at each other, talking louder and louder, and not really listening, as if neither could hear the other at all. Here is a verbatim transcript of one such conversation. It is an incoming call at Mr. Bhattacharrya's.

"Hullo, Hullo, this is Mr. Bhattacharrya"
"24868?"
"What number please?"
"This is 24868. What number are you calling please?"
"Mr. Bhattacharrya is there?"
"Yes, speaking".
"When he will come back?"
"This is Mr. Bhattacharrya"
"He is not there now?"
"Yes, Yes, I am Mr. Bhattacharrya"
"All right then, I will call back later, thank you".

Click. Dial tone. I conclude that the telephone does not speak English or Mr. Bhattacharrya doesn't. In this age of Kaliyuga, who can tell? All is Mahamaya.

Nizam's palace to be hospital

Hyderabad (IBS) - The Andhra Pradesh Government has decided to acquire the "King Kothi" the Late Nizam's Palace, situated in the heart of the city, at a cost of Rs. 2.2 million, the same price the income tax department had offered once. The Centre has agreed to the proposal.

The palace is proposed to be utilised for a hospital complex. Chief Minister M. Chenna Reddy informed the State Assembly. Reddy said the palace was being exempted from the provisions of the urban ceiling act only on condition that it would be sold to the State Government.

The Hindu is 100 yrs old

One of India's best and oldest English-language newspapers, THE HINDU, began celebrating in Madras its hundredth anniversary.

THE HINDU was started in September 1878, as an English-language weekly publication by a group of six young Madras intellectuals, who were all Brahmins. It was a modest beginning. The paper did not even have a fixed address, and charmingly informed its readers that it could be reached "care of the postmaster". Very soon it was bought by the Kasturi family, which for three generations have owned, managed, and edited it. The newspaper has remained the family's sole economic activity all along. The title is something of a misnomer, the paper was not conceived as a vehicle of Brahmanism. It's founders were perhaps following the loose Victorian use of the word to mean Indians.

Today the newspaper has a stated daily circulation of 280,000 and in addition to Madras is printed by facsimile transmission in Hyderabad, Bangalore and Coimbatore, and soon from a fifth provincial centre in order to cover the entire southern region.

Over the years, THE HINDU has held national respect as an authoratative voice of southern India. As The Times of London once wrote "The Hindu has come to reflect the India south of the Vindhya range, less emotional and more literate than upper India, to a unique degree." The qualities of THE HINDU are strikingly similar to those of conservative, albeit elitist and highly literate, European newspapers that are also rooted in powerful provincial centres well able to stand back from the political capital. For a long time, like The Times of London, THE HINDU carried no news on its front pages. Even today, photographs are not obviously encouraged in the front page. The tendency for news to be longish, factual, and written in a style not found in the journalese of other Indian newspapers is characteristic of THE HINDU.

With 57 per cent of its readership in the age group of 15 to 34, THE HINDU clearly does not expect that its views will always find approval among the better educated young readers who are impatient with its basic philosophy of slow orderly, orderly evolution of society.

To many of India's leading intellectuals, THE HINDU despite it's publication from a provincial centre like Madras, still makes good it's masthead claim to be "India's national newspaper". And one of the ironies of the Indian press today is that the Delhi bureau of THE HINDU produces easily the best overall coverage of whatever is significant news in the capital.

INDIA NEWS AND FEATURES OVERSEAS

Cochin ginger banned

Cochin (IBS) - American health authorities are reported to have banned the import of ginger from Cochin on the grounds that is allegedly contained "alfa toxin" a poisonous substance generated from the fongus.

According to trade circles here, the U.S. importers had reportedly given wide publicity about this commodity in Japan and other countries, where Cochin ginger is imported.

FILMS

YAARON KA YAAR

Directed by A Bhimsingh

Bhimsingh is a film-mak old school-slow pace, development of plot an slower denouement. believes that visuals m themselves, but logic in n and buildup of charact secondary.

That is why the film brist flaws and jumps. We only one. Two con sequences show a Harija out of his house for a pi water, reaching a dry wel same village and thereafte ing water from a pond be to a bunch of Brahmins a the sacrilege. When the leader goes to teach the H lesson for his effrontery, his henchmen are shown ing on horseback miles an of countryside to reac Harijan.

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The opening sequences lea up the garden path: that Y ka Yaar is a film about the ag conflict of Harijan versus Hindus, and that some so aspects of it would be taken treatment. But before the reel has run its course, it bec a revenge drama, like doze films one has seen.

The first film on the H versus caste Hindu problem Achchut Kanya (The Harijan with the most popular pair Thirties-Ashok Kumar and ika Rani (now Roerich) i lead. For its style, the values and performances tha has become a classic of cinema. In between Ac Kanya and Yaaron ka Yaar have been many, but the discussed recently was S Benegal's Ankur, which with the exploitation of a H housewife by a landlord's s

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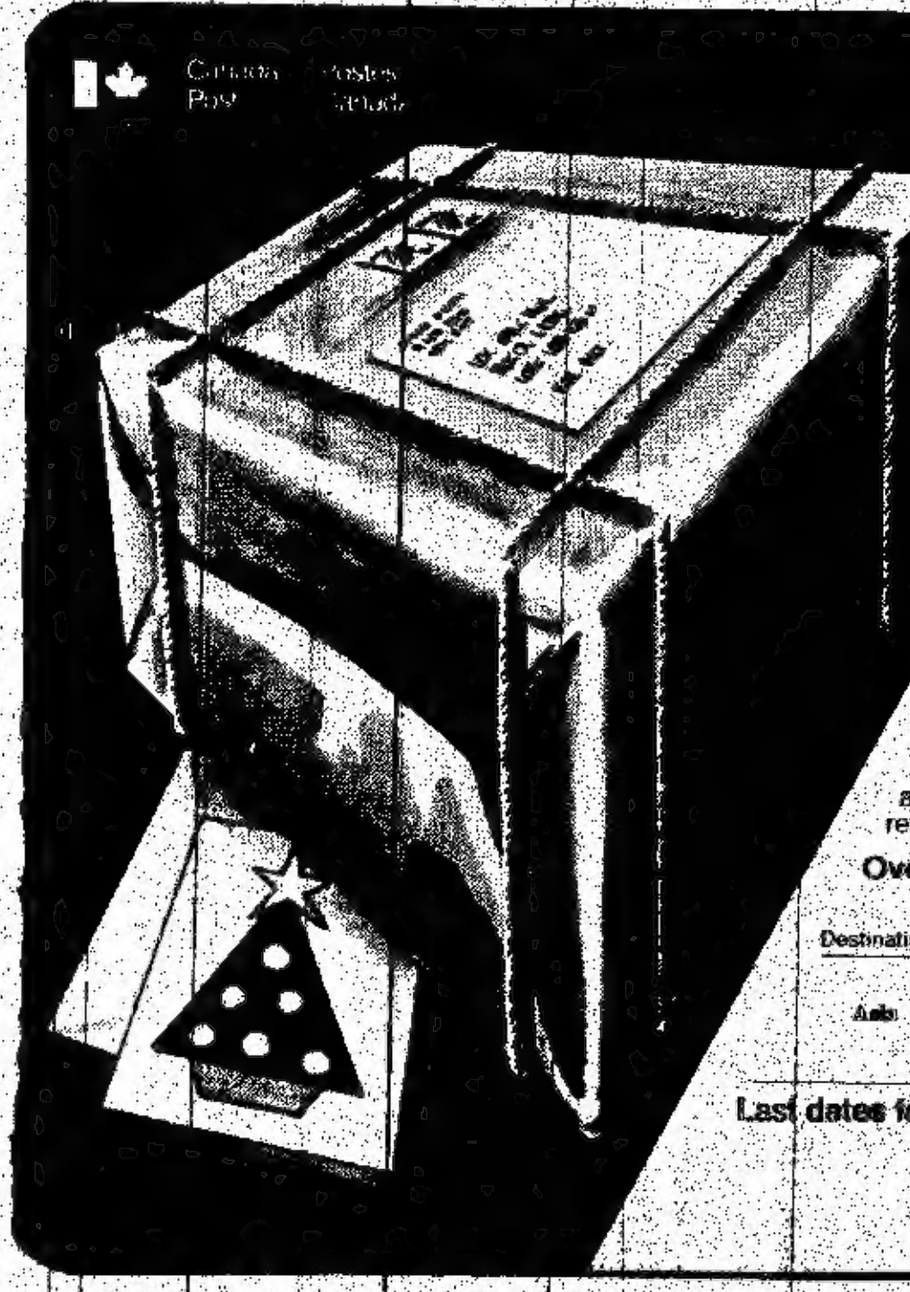

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100 yrs old

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DEC. 17 (in town)

FILMS

VAARON KA VAAR

Directed by A Bhimsingh

Bhimsingh is a film-maker of the old school-slow pace, slower development of plot and even slower denouement. He also believes that visuals matter in themselves, but logic in narrative and buildup of characters are secondary.

That is why the film bristles with flaws and jumps. We will cite only one. Two consecutive sequences show a Harijan going out of his house for a pitcher of water; reaching a dry well in the same village and thereafter drawing water from a pond belonging to a bunch of Brahmins aghast at the sacrilege. When the Brahmin leader goes to teach the Harijan a lesson for his effrontery, he and his henchmen are shown traversing on horseback miles and miles of countryside to reach the Harijan.

The title is deceptive. It suggests that the film's theme is action, deception and friendship. The film starts off with a perennial caste problem. An outcast is thrashed for daring to draw water from an exclusive source. He does not do it out of spite but needs water badly to bathe his new-born babe. Begins the vendetta game. In retaliation, the Harijan kidnaps the Brahmin leader's young son and brings him up as his own. The plot thickens when the Brahmin's daughter, married to a drunkard, quits the home with her kid only to lose him. The kid is picked up by the Harijan's adopted son who becomes a mini-Robinhood depriving the affluent and helping the needy. The Brahmin leader is driven to desperation. In the finale he stones for his alms and drinks water from his Harijan adversary's hands which in other circumstances would be anathema.

The opening sequences lead one up the garden path: that **Yaaron ka Yaar** is a film about the age-old conflict of Harijan versus caste Hindus, and that some serious aspects of it would be taken up for treatment. But before the third reel has run its course, it becomes a revenge drama, like dozens of films one has seen.

The first film on the Harijan versus caste Hindu problem was **Achchut Kanya** (The Harijan Girl) with the most popular pair of the Thirties-Ashok Kumar and Devika Rani (now Roerich) in the lead. For its style, thematic values and performances that film has become a classic of Indian cinema. In between **Achchut Kanya** and **Yaaron ka Yaar** there have been many, but the most discussed recently was Shyam Benegal's **Ankur**, which dealt with the exploitation of a Harijan housewife by a landlord's son.

The most eloquent documentary-style feature film however was **Chattarbhang** produced by Asha Seth and shot in a UP village. The film represented India at international film festivals but during the Emergency it was banned by the government. So much for its concern for Harijan welfare.

Chattarbhang has been invited to another film festival this year and the Janata government is reported to have lifted the ban on it. The "revolutionary" part of the film is that of a Harijan woman giving forceful expression to her and her community's woes in a Brahmin-dominated village. For the Emergency wallas it was too risky a screen document to be let into circulation. (By the way, its producer Asha Seth is Congress leader N D Malaviya's daughter.)

MERA RAKSHAK

Story and production by M N A Chenappa Devar

Chenappa Devar has a partiality for acting animals and reptiles in major roles. Right from **Hasthi mere Sathi**, his first Hindi film to **Mina**, the last one, he has put elephant, lion, cow, tiger, bear, snake and so on at the centre of the screen. In **Mera Rakshak** (My Protector) it is a he-goat-not a mere performing goat but also a protector of a damsel in distress. All the 5 or 6 Hindi films Devar has produced so far have been remakes of Tamil or Telugu films.

The South Indian cinema is a laboratory wherein the success of theme and treatment is tested before launching the Hindi version on the countrywide circuit. The late SS Vasan of the Gemini Studios had started the trend, others followed. Gemini has practically gone out of production; and Vasan's torch is being carried by Devar, A V Meiyappan and B Nagi Reddy of the Vauhini studios.

The Tamil original of **Mera Rakshak** was entitled **Attakara Alamelu**, completed and successfully released six months before the Hindi version went into production. Besides the technical unit, the goat and locale are common to both. Almost the entire cast of **Mera Rakshak** is from Bombay. And not to disappoint the addicts all over of films made in Madras, a massive overdose of melodrama is built up.

The young couple in the lead pair is just one film old. Mithun Chakrabotty's film-debut was as a tribal hunter in Mrinal Sen's **Mrigaya** for which he won the national best actor award, and Rameshwari played her first screen role of the hapless flower seller in **Dulhan WOHI Jo Piya Man Bhaaye** (adaption of a West German film **O Jonathan O Jonathan** shown in the 1975 international film festival in New Delhi). For both Mithun and Rameshwari, their present roles are a departure from their maiden efforts. They are required here to play the romantic, heroic roles with musical numbers and lots of fighting, as is normally expected of the romantic pairs in our highly commercialised films. For once they don't look wrongly cast, the roles fit their talents.

Mithun Chakrabotty is sure to pose a threat to Amitabh Bachchan with his tall calm, sturdiness. He has a style in action sequences which might with experience become more distinctive than that of Amitabh. Rameshwari has a mobile face, plenty of feminine allure, and a substantial voice. Her drawback is her height. But then Jaya Bhaduri and Zarina Wahab made their petiteness acceptable by their acting potential. In the film Rameshwari has too much make-up which detracts from her natural charm.

The story is fanciful, the plot lines as old as the melodramas from Madras in the fifties. Whenever Rameshwari is in distress or in a tricky situation, she calls out Rambu, the pet goat, and it does not disappoint her or us. It comes running from far-off as if the two were in communion with the help of a walkie-talkie. After all, it is not an ordinary goat. It cost the producer a fortune for its three months' schedule. In the emotional climaxes the goat plays the most crucial role without it the denouement would not have arrived.

As a farce, with a performing goat mixing the grotesque with the heroic, the film has an appeal for children and maybe for small towns families. To the gallery of performing animals in cinema Chenappa Devar has thus added another. He must be on the look-out for another for his next film.

Yaaron Ka Yaar is not without declamatory enunciation about casteless society and equality of men. Every film with a caste problem has a self-conscious naivete, and **Yaaron Ka Yaar** is not without it. The Harijan lamentation is given a gorgeous treatment, in colour. A commercial film could be sold only that way. **Chattarbhang** is more an experiment in aesthetics than a commercial potboiler.

For Prem Nath it is a considerable personal success that as a middleaged Harijan he literally carries **Yaaron Ka Yaar** on his broad shoulders. Shatrughan Sinha (the mini-Robinhood) seems a bit edgy whenever he has to share the scene with Leena Chandavarkar who is more expressive in this film than is usually given credit for.

Lullaby (lori) is always soothing but in this film it is so loud, in tune and vocally, that one is inclined to plug the ears. And the credit for it goes to Kalyanji-Anandji who obviously are without their musical sensitivity.

DARSHAK in
Democratic World

An enterprising Indian

A 26-year-old entrepreneur has set up a post-production facility in Toronto which claims to provide a complete "you name it, we do it" service for 16mm producers. Actually, **Deepak Sahasrabudhe**, president of The Mixing House, didn't start off as an entrepreneur. He was a film editor with a special interest in electronics and sound. Not to mention a good dose of "hutspah" and a desire to tackle the challenge of starting his own business.

"I still want to make films," he said. "But I want to be selective about the films I make and not have to run around desperate for jobs all the time. I decided the ideal combination would be to have a business of my own and do films when they came along."

The Mixing House has been in business officially about 18 months, but for the first while, most of the cash flow came from Steenbeck rentals. The emphasis has turned now to the studio and there are even careful plans for expansion in the specialty area of lip-sync dubbing. The office is located in the Hobel-Leiterman building on Britain Street in Toronto and some work comes through that company. Other clients have included John Cavall, Don Owen, Kit Hood, Radio Quebec, the National Film Board, Global and CTV. As a producer, Deepak recently finished a film for Comac Communications to launch its new magazine, City Woman.

The mixing studio idea first took shape when Deepak was working as an editor for Douglas Leiterman. A big job for the U.N. came along and Leiterman asked him to be technical director on the complex shoot. That involved putting together a small studio and acquiring "a hell of a lot of experience" in a short time. After the project was over, Leiterman intended to sell the equipment. Deepak was first in line. With some help from his friendly banker, he took over the facilities and proceeded to add the necessary structure to set up a bona fide sound studio. He also took over Leiterman's five Steenbecks.

"They were essential at the start," said Deepak. "The Steenbecks kept us going and kept the bankers happy. Now they've reached capacity use. We may buy more, but I'm mainly interested in developing the studio at the moment.

"We're just setting up for lip-sync dubbing. No one in town really specializes in that area. We're only equipped for 16mm, although we mix and record on three-track 35mm. All we need for 35mm is a projector, but that's an expensive item."

Maintenance man Tony Keeling is currently working on a mini-computer to facilitate the lip-sync service. George Novotny is the company's mixer and a co-principal with Deepak. Phil Williams works as all-round production manager.

"Sometimes we look after the whole shebang for a producer," said Deepak. "We'll accept calls for him, take his mail, provide a liaison for shipping and other needs."

The company also rents out production office space at $200 a month or at a weekly rate.

It seems a long time ago that th young graduate with a back ground in journalism and Super filmmaking arrived in Toron from Ottawa and walked in Douglas Leiterman's office.

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Book Review

The Banyan Tree

By Francis Assisi

THE BANYAN TREE: OVERSEAS EMIGRANTS FROM INDIA, PAKISTAN & BANGLADESH. By Hugh Tinker. Oxford University Press, 1977. x, 104pp. Index. $11.00.

This is a seminal work on the overseas Indian community. The book is timely; the title is aptly chosen; and the author, Professor Hugh Tinker, is a respected authority in the field.

In an area devoid of much comparative studies, Hugh Tinker has laid an excellent foundation with a triumvirate of books, culminating in this, his latest work. (His previous studies in this area were 'A New System of Slavery: the export of Indian labour overseas from 1830-1920' followed by 'Separate and Unequal: India and Indians in the British Commonwealth 1920-1950', published in 1976). Hugh Tinker now is Senior Fellow of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Univeristy of London; formerly he was on the faculty of the School of Oriental and African Studies; and also, director of the prestigious Institute of Race Relations. In earlier years he was a British civil servant in India and has travelled widely throughout the old Empire and the new Commonwealth. No one knows more about the South Asian diaspora of the last 150 years than Prof. Tinker. (The term 'South Asian' as used to define collectively the people of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, is the preferred current usage among Social Scientists).

What is the connection between the banyan tree and the Indian immigrants? Tinker quotes from a letter of Rabindranath Tagore "To study a banyan tree, you not only must know its main stem in its own soil, but also must trace the growth of its greatness in the further soil, for then you can know the true nature of its vitality. The civilization of India, like the banyan tree, has shed its beneficent shade away from its own birthplace . . . India can live and grow by spreading abroad - not the political India, but the ideal India". And in Tinker's own words, "this is a story of a tenacious, persistent people, who in all kinds of circumstances have endured and survived."

Most Social Anthropologists agree that there are two ways of looking at overseas Indian communities; as people who "take their India with them", or as people who are always victims of the social and economic structure of the "host" country and, therefore ranked as 2nd class citizens. The book covers this global subject carefully and tightly. It is a survey and a history of Indian Emigration where, over the years they have found themselves not as conquerors or colonizers but as indentured labourers or seekers of greater opportunity; or as refugees from hopeless political or economic situations.

Persons of South Asian ancestry living permanently abroad numbered 5 million in 1970 and now are estimated to be at least 6 million. There were 53 countries in which Indians and people of Indian origin lived and worked; some as immigrants, some as nationals by virtue of birth in the palces listed. Groups of over 100,000 (1970-71 census) were located in Burma (250,000); Fiji (266,000); Guyana (357,000); Kenya (140,000); Malaysia (910,000); Mauritius (575,000); Singapore (100,000); South Africa (620,000); Sri Lanka (1,225,000); Surinam (102,000); Trinidad (360,000); and U.K. (750,000). South Asian residents in Canada (52,000) and USA (32,000) as estimated by the author for 1970 is certainly very much larger for 1978, especially since the largest influx into North America occurred since 1970. As South Asia's population goes - nearly 800 million in 1977 - six million living abroad is insignificant. However for small countries such as Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius, Sri Lanka or Trinidad, the numbers are large. Indeed, overseas Indians constitute the majority community in countries such as Fiji and Guyana.

In the rapidly changing context of Africa, Middle East, and North America, the statistics of 1970-71 need to be drastically revised if they are to conform to present day realities. This constant flux among Indians abroad reflects upon tightening immigration laws and changing economic patterns. But Tinkers book is not important in terms of the statistics it reveals as in the societal concerns it expresses from the point of the immigrant community. Because this book is the work of a political scientist with strong leanings towards Anthropology and Sociology, we have an important integrated view.

Indian community leaders in North America would do well to read this work simply for the insight it offers into why the Indians in the diaspora can never be anything but a minority. Tinker reports the resuscitation of Hindi in Fiji and elsewhere, through the efforts of such organizations as the Servants of India and the Arya Samaj, among others. But to the Indians to these lands, India is a "transcendental experience". Says Tinker "It is Gandhi and Nehru and the Ramayana and films made in Bombay, depicting luscious inaccessible heroines and expensively dressed heroes. India is a sense of belonging to a great tradition, of being the heir of a great civilization. India is a compensation for the poverty of everyday life."

By summarily treating the South Asian peoples of North America in four pages of a 200 page work, Hugh Tinker seems not to have done his homework in this area. Clearly Canada, U.S. and Australia deserve greater attention especially since a rapidly burgeoning number of technocrats and professionals have entered the scene. The economics of the "braindrain" phenomena has also not been touched upon.

Tinkers studies have shown that the great mass of the Indians overseas were ill-organized, deculturated, bastardised in some respects, and almost everywhere fragmented and weak in leadership. In his earlier studies he also showed that even amongst those who emerged as the leaders of the overseas Indians there was a perpetual tendency to factionalism and defection. The political history of every overseas Indian community was a story of internal conflict — between the prosperous and the less well-off, between conservatives and modernists, between those looking to India as their source of strength and those wanting to take their place in the land of their adoption, between activists and quietists. Bear in mind that these studies have particular validity among the Indian communities in the former Colonies and Dominions of the British Commonwealth.

In the pioneer days, many Indians took African wives without the ritual of marriage, claims Tinker. Their offspring, known as jotawa (bastard) were regarded as outsiders by other Indians. There are no examples of Indian women marrying Africans. This has been corroborated by such writers as Prem Bhatia and Ashchananda Bharati. However, one such instance of an Indo-African marriage was reported to this reviewer in 1976. "For Africans it is the unattainable goal, and for Asians the unacceptable price" comments Tinker.

The author quotes two interesting songs from Creole English to demonstrate the loss of traditional values among overseas Indians in Guyana. The songs were recorded by Ved Prakash Vatuk in his "Thieves in My House: Four Studies in Indian Folklore of Protest and Change". The older song goes thus :

'Sisters wear long dresses, pressing them under their heels.

Gentlemen were short skirts, showing half their legs.
Oh these women!
Tying Madras kerlif on the head, parting hair on the side,
Fight in the middle of the market, pushing people with their shoulders.
No shame is left.
Cigarettes they press between their lips, they sit on chairs,
With no shame before their father-in-law or brother-in-law.
They giggle, they laugh, and talk.'

Another modern song is translated thus:

'Play the mandolin bhai,
Play the mandolin,
All the young girls drink palmalin
(Palmalin is teddy)

For those interested in Indian and the Indian community overseas, this is a vital book.

(If this book is not available through local bookstores, readers may order it from Thulasi Books, Box 7850, Stanford, Ca. 94305. Price is $11.00. Add 6% postage.)

Vilayat Khan in Toronto

By Manjula Das [Parakat]

The sitar which in itself is a most delicate and articulate instrument, in the hands of a maestro like Vilayat Khan, is capable of introducing qualities of the human voice into its intricate notes. The talented musician's dexterity and deftness blended with softness and continuity, rising to a crescendo of ecstasy in the "jhala", arouses in the listener hidden emotions of both boundless joy and forgotten sorrows. At the cessation of the "rag" however, despite the "emotional experiences" one has undergone, relaxation of the mind and spirit is effortless and soothing. This was evidenced by the murmurs of excitement and deep sighs of appreciation that occasionally burst forth from the audience while the Ustad played on, finally ending in a standing ovation.

A "jugalbandi" between the Ustad and his promising son Shujatt Kahn was very interesting. The atmosphere in the auditorium was charged with expectation and speculation as the duo played on — the father leading, teasing, challenging and accommodating in turns, while Shujatt endeavored to keep pace with his illustrious father. It will be a while before he achieves his father's strength and finesse especially in note endings and before he can produce those feather-light yet ringing notes that draw such sighs of wonder and delight form all listeners. The Ustad himself feels that Shujatt has for the past year begun to show an individual style in his improvisations.

Upon request, Vilayat Khan played a "bhatiyali" which is a Bengali folk song — very light, classical, lyrical and romantic. The subtlety of notes was alluring and spread a touch of nostalgia among the audience.

Special mention must be made of Awatar Singh who accompanied the Ustad on the tabla. His steady and modestly regulated light beats only enhanced the recital — a gesture one learns to appreciate after listening to local recitals where the accompaning artists each vie with one another to play their individual instruments loudest, in the process eliminating the singer altogether from the show. Mr. Singh is himself a seasoned artist who plays for vocalists and instrumentalists alike as well as for AIR while pursuing a career as a profesisonal engineer in Amritsar.

Music runs in the Khan family since generations dating back to the Moghul period. The family follows Itawah gharana traditions. Vilayat Khan received vocal training from his maternal uncles and instrumetnal from his paternal uncles. That explains the vocal style that is prominent in his music as well as the fact that the Ustad himself continues to be a regular classical singer. It is a well known fact that Indian films like Guru, Jalsaghar, Malhar, Munna, Kadambari, etc. have semi-classical musical compositions by Vilayat Khan. When asked his opinion on Eastern and Western schools of music, he remarked that the two sytles have different characters, different development techniques and different strains of thought and fusion — hence they can never be one but must exist separately.

What are the programs established by the Government of India in order to popularize and keep alive the traditional music ? When asked this question the Ustad's cool and suave manner changed to one of irritation and frustration. According to him, the Indian government does nothing to help the ancient gharanas propagate their art. Quality musicians remain unrecognized, and the most undeserving persons are granted recognition through favouritism. The Ustad himself thrice refused awards as he felt they were unworthy — unworthy in the sense that these very same awards are awarded to undeserving individuals while musicians of real calibre continue to live in want and anonymity.

As a young boy Vilayat Khan spent time with both Gandhiji and Rabindranath Tagore, both of whom recognized his talent and prophesied a brilliant future — a future the Ustad emphasized, that was built on hard, back breaking work, total dedication and concentrated effort over a long period.

Vilayat Khan's recital is an "experience" that is simultaneously intriguing and vibrating. His interpretation of the ragas is simple and understandable even to those with a below average knowledge of music. In essence, his is the music that does not call for in-depth musical knowledge — it can be felt by one and all deep within ourselves as the mind and spirit respond to awakening emotions and changing mods.

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Ah

By Shirley Wan

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Expressing his dee President N. Sanjiva Re that Cardinal Gracias eminent public figure, keenly devoted to huma

Ahmed bids good-bye

By Shirley Won

Ottawa - After 38 years on the diplomatic circuit including a short stint in Canada, Mahbood Ahmad has taken the big pilgrimage back home to India - this time to stay!

The 58-year-old Patna-born Indian High Commissioner to Canada left on October 1 after a one and a half year posting here to a new life in retirement in his hometown.

But his short stay here has given him many insights into the Canadian way of life and the role of Indians in it. The picture he sees is not always rosy, but he has hopes it will improve.

"I think Canada is one of the few countries in the world where people can accept the fact that people who have come to this country from different backgrounds, can maintain their culture," said Ahmad. "This is a laudable decision."

While the majority of Indians have integrated themselves into Canadian society and are holding responsible positions, he is aware that there have been "a few cases of not only discrimination but also a violation of human rights".

But he added: "I am glad that the Canadian authorities are aware of the fact that it is a wrong thing and must be nipped in the bud. I cannot say they have succeeded completely, but they have made honest efforts".

Ahmad rejects the reasoning that acts of discrimination might be a form of economic backlash: "I don't accept that fact, because if you accept the fact it is economy, you are giving an excuse and there is no excuse. This kind of thing is inexcusable."

The reason - though unfortunate - is that a small number of people find it difficult to accept the fact that other people, who are different to themselves, have every right to live in this world provided they are good citizens, he said.

The Indian government has always stressed that any Indian, who has taken up the nationality of any country, must completely integrate and give their allegiance to their place of adoption but "the attachment the people have in terms of culture, religion and tradition are very strong and I think it would be wrong for anyone to try and undo that."

But Ahmad's advice to Indians now living in Canada is "to be completely integrated with Canada."

By doing so, you are doing a service not only to your country of adoption, but equally to the country of origin. ... Those Indians who have made Canada their home will play an important part in building up relations between India and Canada".

And he should know, for he has spent half of his lifetime trying to build up relations between India and other countries.

But his career in the diplomatic world began unexpectedly as his ambition was to join the army. He graduated from the Indian Military Academy in Dehra Dun in 1940 and, subsequently, joined the Indian Regiment called the Thirteenth Frontier Force Rifles and fought for the British in Malayasia in the second world war.

But it was a meeting with Indian independence leader Subhas Chandra Bose, who formed the National Indian Army, that had a profound influence on Ahmad's life and made him "see India through the eyes of an Indian".

"He made me feel that India needed people like us and that we were wanted ... it was the turning point in my life and I joined, wholeheartedly, the Freedom Movement and fought against the British".

When India became independent, then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru offered to take a few officers of the Indian Army into the foreign service in 1949 and thus Ahmad's career began.

Prior to Canada, he had been posted to countries that included Burma, Iraq, Jordan, Germany Malayasia and Indonesia.

Ahmad has now left with his wife, Zeenut, and daughter Aliya to return to India although his two sons, Adnan and Imran will remain to study at the University of Ottawa.

He said he is going back to Patna, but has no idea what he will do. He hasn't given his retirement any thought except that he is looking forward to a rest.

He deserves it.

Indian High Commissioner Mahbood Ahmad and his wife Zeenut.

Law and prejudice

Toronto, September 30: - Stronger laws will not solve the problems of race relations in Canada, says the federal Minister of State for Multiculturalism.

Speaking at the Role of (East) Indians in Canada Conference on Saturday, Norman Cafik said, "Even if you had stronger laws, you would still have the same problems. Those problems wouldn't be dealt with in the full human dimension."

Mr. Cafik told Canadians of East Indian origin in the audience to take their concern for human rights to the Canadian public.

"Multiculturalism will survive only if it is rooted in the common agreement of the people. You must take your needs and concerns into the public arena."

He said when the federal Government adopted its multiculturalism policy in 1971, the policy was not only a positive declaration, but also "a rejection of the view that Canada is bicultural.

"We are bilingual for communicative and governmental purposes, but we reject the concept of biculturalism," he told the audience at the Hotel Triumph.

Canada's problem of race relations and the integration of minorities is one of attitudes, according to Mr. Cafik. "We must change human attitudes," he said, "and that's not easy. All of us have to shed our attitudes of cultural superiority."

Referring to the Government's constitutional proposals, Mr. Cafik said human rights and multiculturalism would be embodied in the suggested constitution. But he repeated that the problem is one of attitudes, not merely one of laws.

The three-day conference was the third annual meeting of the National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI), founded in 1976. Speakers included Michael Cassidy, Ontario New Democratic Party Leader; Stuart Smith, Ontario Liberal Leader; Roy McMurtry, Ontario Attorney-General) federal Secretary of State John Roberts; and federal NDP Leader Edward Broadbent.

At the end of his speech, Mr. Cafik presented a $7,000 cheque from the federal Government to help defray the cost of the conference, as an "illustration that words are not enough."

(Globe & Mail)

Heart attack claims scientist

Victoria, B.C.: - Funeral services were held on Wednesday, September 20 for a Victoria research scientist who pioneered the study of how trees resist insects and diseases.

Dr. Bir Mullick, 46, of 3335 Midland, died Sunday, September 17, of a heart attack.

Over the past 11 years he has made highly significant contributions in the study and resolution of host-pathogen relations, has written extensively on his work and gained international recognition in his field.

At the time of his death he was leader of a team of scientists dealing with host-pathogen relationships which included an international collaborative study with chestnut blight.

Mullick, born in Taxila, India, is survived by his wife Premlata, two daughters, Nita and Mrs. Ramita Kapoor, both of Victoria, and his mother Mrs. Maya Devi of New York. He was the brother-in-law of Sarla and Rosanlal Sachdeva of Ottawa.

Bir's outstanding career as a scientist began in India where, very early, he distinguished himself by earning, with honors, his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in 1954. He came to Canada to pursue his post-graduate studies in crop genetics at the University of British Columbia and received his doctorate in 1966. Prior to completing his doctorate, he spent two years as a research biochemist in Winnipeg.

After completing his doctorate, he joined the Faculty of Forestry at the University of B.C. as a research associate. His initial work with dean gardner impressed scientists from the Canadian Forestry Service - so much so that Bir was offered and accepted a position with the Canadian Forestry Service in early 1967. In 1973, he moved his program to the Pacific Forest Research Centre in Victoria.

He identified an additional three healing processes in the inner bark and wood and was actively involved in demonstrating how these healing processes could explain a variety of diverse tree diseases. In this way he gave science a unique technique to study the structure of living cells in the frozen state and another for the micro-analysis of plant pigments.

Outwardly calm, he was inwardly a deeply sensitive man. He was totally devoted to his family and friends and put no limit on his efforts to assist wherever he saw a need. He did not know the meaning of 'partial commitment'. He was a man of many talents who would willingly undertake any task no matter how impossible it seemed at the outset, confident that with vigorous devoted effort it could be accomplished.

PAKISTANI'S DESIRE TO SETTLE IN INDIA

Jammu, (UNI):- Pakistani journalist Basharat Ahmed Shakil who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the judicial magistrate, Akhnoor, for illegally crossing over to India last month, has appealed to Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah to permit him to stay here as he originally belonged to Jammu city.

In a letter written from Jammu jail early this week, he also requested the chief minister to restore his property in Jammu city which he had left behind when crossing over to Pakistan after 1947.

He said he would like to settle in Jammu where he was born and brought up.

JANATA'S SEVEN-MAN DISCIPLINARY PANEL

New Delhi (IBS) - President of the Janata Party Chandra Shekhar has appointed a seven-member disciplinary action committee with Era Sezhiyan of Tamil Nadu as convenor.

Cardinal Gracias dead

Bombay (IBS): Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, died here Monday, Sept. 11, after prolonged illness.

He was the first Indian to become the Archbishop of Bombay and also the first Indian to become a Cardinal.

The Most Reverend Simon L. Pimenta assumed the charge of arch-diocese with immediate effect.

Expressing his deep grief President N. Sanjiva Reddy said that Cardinal Gracias was an eminent public figure. "He was keenly devoted to humanitarian causes and promotion of goodwill and understanding.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai said: "We have lost a man of God, of great humility and scholarship who looked upon all men as children of God."

He was a highly respected spiritual leader and was internationally known as a speaker, preacher, author, organizer and administrator.

Awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1966, he was elected in 1970 to a new body to advise the Secretariat of the Roman Catholic Synod of Bishops.

DELHI'S HEAVY LOSS DUE TO FLOODS

New Delhi (IBS): This year's unprecedented floods in the Union Territory of Delhi have caused extensive damage to standing crops, houses, embankments and roads amounting to about Rs. 150 million.

Chief Executive Councillor K.N. Sahni said according to a rough estimate by the Delhi Administration, crops worth Rs. 60 million are feared to have been lost; damage to over 25,000 houses was also estimated at Rs. 60 million while damage to Government buildings was about Rs. 30 million.

By Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

Danadar

2 qt. homogenized milk

about 2 oz. white vinegar

1½ tbsp. cream of wheat

1 tbsp. soft unsalted butter

1½ cups sugar

5 cups water

Rinse one 5 qt. Dutch oven or any other large heavy saucepan with cold water before pouring the milk in. The wet pan prevents milk from sticking to the bottom. Heat the milk over high heat, stirring all the time with a clean wooden spoon, until it comes to a boil. The heating process takes less time if the milk is left at room temperature for about an hour. Turn the switch off and add vinegar. Stir until whey separates. Pour the entire contents of the pan into a large sieve lined with a double thickness of cheese cloth and set it over a bowl. Let the curds drain undisturbed until the cloth is cool enough to handle. Then keep the curds tied in the cheese cloth for about an hour until all the water drains out by itself (do not squeeze the bag). Knead the channa (cheese), cream of wheat and butter for 10 to 15 minutes. Roll into about 25 small round balls.

Combine 3 cups of sugar & water and bring to a full boil over high heat. Stir with a wooden spoon so that the sugar doesn't stick to the pan. When the syrup has boiled for 5 minutes, add the channa balls and boil covered, for 10 minutes. Place the pan in the middle of the oven, covered, in 350 F. preheated oven for 2 hours, or until the syrup is very thick and the danadar is light brown in colour. Sprinkle ½ cup sugar over the danadars and continue baking another 15 minutes in the oven until the sugar starts to melt, covered. Remove from the oven and let the balls cool, uncovered. It is better if you can keep them in the syrup overnight. Place the danadar on a wire rack over the baking sheet. Allow most of the syrup to drip out. Roll each ball in granulated sugar until it is dry. Keep in the refrigerator uncovered, until danadar looks very dry and hard outside yet juicy inside.

.... more sweets coming up!

Nizams valuables

New Delhi (IBS) — While Indian troops were closing in on Hyderabad in September, 1948, the Nizam stayed to pray and the men who were to take him out of the country with all his fabulous valuables fled without waiting for him.

This is revealed in a book "Most Secret War" written by Dr. R.V. Jones, Fellow of the Royal Society and Professor of Philosophy at the University of Aberdeen.

Professor Jones says he was then the flight control officer at an airfield where Sydney Cotton used to land his aircraft on his gun running missions.

Right from the start of the police action the Nizam knew his plight. Cotton joined by another "buccaneer", plotted to fly him out.

The second "buccaneer" had got in touch with King Farooq of Egypt to rent one of his palaces where the Nizam could be accommodated.

King Farooq had agreed, but wanted "25 per cent of all he brings out."

The buccaneer told the King "25 per cent of 100 pounds million, your majesty, is a lot."

A deal was struck and the Nizam was to be flown out on Sept. 17.

"But the transaction was not taken up because the Nizam insisted on saying a last prayer as the Indian forces were approaching and the buccaneers had to escape without him."

Snowline caused fo floods

Bombay, Oct. 2 (UNI): The rapidly receding Himalayan snowline is mainly responsible for the seasonal flash floods in several northern States, according to Capt. Dinshaw J. Dastur, whose "garland canal project" is internationally acclaimed.

According to Capt. Dastur, snowfall and formation of glacial ice on the Himalayan periphery at about 600 metres above sea level was a permanent feature about 1500 years ago. A very slight change in temperature at the periphery had triggered recession of the snowline which was now at about 4878 metres (16000 feet) above the sea level.

A broad bare land had thus been created which absorbed the sun's heat. Formally, the ice cover having the best "albedo" (the best known reflecting surface) used to reflect back the sun's heat totally.

The newly created land from east to west passed the heat to edges of the snowline as a "positive feed back" which meant more and melting of the ice.

Aryan's nativity

Jammu, Oct. 2 (UNI): A new theory that the original home of the Aryans was in Ladakh and Tibet (Lalatkesh and Trivishstup respectively in ancient scriptures) has been advanced by noted Sanskrit scholar J.C. Shastri. He bases it on the scriptures.

Mr. Shastri contends in a book "Aryon Ka Udgamsthan Tatha Unki Mool Basha" that the decendants of Manu were known as Aryans. They came down from the Himalayan heights to Kashmir along various streams and spread to other areas.

Arms race feared

New Delhi (IBS): United States Ambassador Robert F. Goheen has reiterated the concern of his Government over any possible escalation of arms level in the sub-continent, when he spoke to the Foreign Correspondents Association here.

The Ambassador was asked about India's proposal to acquire new deep penetration aircraft.

Goheen said the proposed purchase could spiral off a new arms race in the sub-continent that would divert funds from development in India and Pakistan.

Goheen said America recognized that India needs to modernise its air force and it was not hostile to India acquiring arms. But the new purchase would introduce a higher level of technology into an area where India's military superiority was already great.

Goheen said it was a healthy sign that India was moving away from the Soviet Union in diversifying its arms purchases. But the problem over the new aircraft deal was that it was on such a large scale.

The Ambassador said a US decision on the supply of aircraft to Pakistan was not likely to be affected by any new Indian purchases. It had turned down a Pakistan request for 100 A-7 Corsair fighter-bombers last year, he said, but offered instead the F-5E, which was a fighter and much more of a defensive aircraft.

Pakistan had not indicated any interest in the plane at that time and he knew of no serious talks going on for its purchase now.

America would consider any request from it for weapons that would not kick off a new arms race in the area on the same terms it would any request from India.

Goheen said Indo-US relations were "on a very good track" right now. They are satisfactory in almost all respects. America felt India was being very genuine in its non-alignment not only with regard to its neighbours but with the big powers.

Commenting on Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's recent visit to Moscow, he said Washington was "really quite relaxed" about Indo-Soviet relations.

"India is establishing the point with the Russians that it wants to be treated as an equal, that it wants good relations with them but not at the expense of its relations with other countries" he said.

Goheen said there were still real difficulties between India and the US over safeguards for the supply of enriched uranium to its Tarapur atomic power plant and the reprocessing of spent fuel.

Air service for remote areas

New Delhi, Oct. 2 (UNI): The Canadian De Havilland twin Otter aircraft manufacturing company is among the half-a-dozen international firms trying to book orders here following the government's decision to have a third level air service in the hilly and remote areas of the country.

The Company is demonstrating the performance of the aircraft in hilly and difficult terrain where short runways and other drawbacks prevent Indian airlines to provide its service.

The STOL (short take off and landing) aircraft flew to Kulu and over Simla hills with top officials of Indian Airlines, director general of civil aviation, representatives of some state governments and the newly formed coast guard organization. With these personnel on board, the aircraft left this morning for demonstration in the north eastern region where the government is keen to start the third level air service.

Sports and heart

Bombay, Oct. 2 (UNI): Are sportsmen less prone to heart attacks?

May be yes. Though there is no definite evidence to say that exercise prevent coronary disease, an active body can resist some "risk factors".

Talking to newsmen on the conclusion of a three-day international congress on prevention of heart disease and cardiac rehabilitation here, Dr. C.V. Shah, Secretary-General of the Congress, said exercise, like any other drug, could help as long as one followed it. But once one ceased to be active, one could develop a heart condition.

According to him, men are more prone to coronary disease. The male-female heart attack ratio is 10:1 rpt ten to one.

A Canadian study showed that loss of some blood during periods helped women in keeping the coronary disease at bay, he added.

THE YEAR OF THE CHILD

New Delhi (UNI): India has selected a symbol for the International Year of Child. The symbol depicts two children, one male and one female, the sun and a slate.

The Indian symbol is distinct from that adopted by UNICEF. It was felt that the Indian symbol should be related to the country's socio-economic life.

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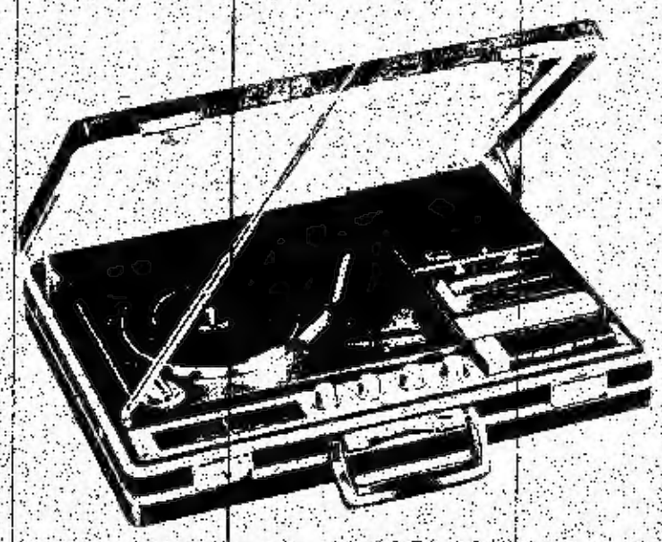

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No talks

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More crime

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Based on arrest figures for
first five years of the decade,
study shows the number
women arrested rose betw
1971 and 1975 by 48.5 per
against 47.3 per cent in the
of men.

The offences that lan
women in jail were shoplift
petty thefts, rioting, burgla
dacoity, kidnapping, abduct
breach of trust, cheating

Indo-U.

New Delhi, Oct. 2 (UNI): A
executive will be in Delhi and
Indian counterpart in Un
States to identify Ind
companies which were capabl
entering into joint ventures
third countries.

This decision was taken at
two-day meeting of the execu
committee of the Indo-US
Business Council held h
Addressing a press confere
after the meeting, Orville F
man co-chairman of the cou

Taj tempe

Agra (IBS): - The swirling wa
of the Yamuna made the aut
lities close the Taj Mahal to
public from Friday Sept. 8.
closure was expected to be
temporary nature as the Dis
Magistrate said there was
threat to the monument.

Book of

Justice Maharajan, Preside
the Linguistic Commission
Madras, released two book
classical music by Professo
Subramaniam of Carleton Un
sity, Ottawa, at a special func
held in Madras on the evenin

India bette

New Delhi, Oct 2 (UNI):
level of technology of In
industry is far higher and
range of products manufact
far larger than in China.

This is the conclusion
delegation of federation of In

EX-CHIEF MINISTER'S W DEAD

Bhubanswar (IBS): - Mrs. S
Mahatab, wife of former O
Chief Minister H.K. Mah
died following a heart attack.
was 78.

One of the leading free
fighters of the state, Mrs. M
tab was imprisoned twice fo
active part in the non-cooper
movement and the salt satya

No talks with China planned

New Delhi (IBS) - Officials in New Delhi describe Dr. Subramanian Swamy's impression that China is willing to "SETTLE" the border issue with India as "too optimistic".

On his return from Peking Swamy had said in an interview that China was willing to "settle" the border dispute even during Mr. Vajpayee's visit to Peking next month.

It is pointed out that as stated by Swamy, the Indian Ambassador to Peking was present during his talks with the Chinese. If these talks could be described as a "breakthrough" as claimed by Swamy, the External Affairs Ministry would have heard about it from the envoy. But this was not the case.

Sources in New Delhi say that apparently the Chinese are willing only to "discuss" the border issue at present; they are not yet ready for "negotiations" over it. They thus draw a distinction between "discussions" and "negotiations" and feel that, in the very nature of things, substantive negotiations are a long way off.

It is also explained that none of the people Swamy met was competent to speak on behalf of the Chinese Government in a categorical manner or to commit it. Nor was it expected that he would meet senior Chinese leaders since the Janata MP himself did not represent the government.

More crime among women

New Delhi (IBS) — The early 1970s witnessed a marked rise in crime among women and the trend was bound to grow, according to a study carried by the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

Based on arrest figures for the first five years of the decade, the study shows the number of women arrested rose between 1971 and 1975 by 40.5 per cent against 47.3 per cent in the case of men.

The offences that landed women in jail were shoplifting petty thefts, rioting, burglary, dacoity, kidnapping, abduction, breach of trust, cheating and murder.

In India, like elsewhere, theft was the most favorite crime with women, 21.80 per cent of the 24,000-odd arrests in 1975 having been for this offence. It included shoplifting, petty pilferage and pick-pocketing.

The largest arrests on this count were made in Maharahtra on an average 1,440 a year followed by Madhya Pradesh (659) and Tamil Nadu (535). Meghalaya figured at the bottom of the list, with just two arrests a year.

Rioting came next accounting for 20 per cent of the arrest in 1975.

Indo-U.S ventures

New Delhi, Oct. 2 (UNI): A US executive will be in Delhi and an Indian counterpart in United States to identify Indian companies which were capable of entering into joint ventures in third countries.

This decision was taken at the two-day meeting of the executive committee of the Indo-US Joint Business Council held here. Addressing a press conference after the meeting, Orville Freeman co-chairman of the council, said Ned Potts, a former executive of the Union Carbine who had worked in India, will be posted at Delhi sometime in November.

He said there was a tremendous scope for flow of American capital into India provided the Indian government adopted a more dynamic policy on foreign investment. His country had direct investments worth about 150 billion dollars in different parts of the world. But India's share in it was just three tenths of one per cent.

Taj temporarily closed

Agra (IBS): - The swirling waters of the Yamuna made the authorities close the Taj Mahal to the public from Friday Sept. 8. The closure was expected to be of a temporary nature as the District Magistrate said there was no threat to the monument.

The Agra fort and Fatehpur Sikri, however, remained open for tourists.

The only other time the Yamuna had affected the Agra monuments was in 1924.

Book of dance dramas

Justice Maharajan, President of the Linguistic Commission of Madras, released two books of classical music by Professor V. Subramaniam of Carleton University, Ottawa, at a special function held in Madras on the evening of the 8th of September.

Kala Mandir, a leading musical association arranged the function at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Theatre. Suhitha Gautamadasa, Depty High Commissioner for Sri Lanka was the chief guest.

India better industrialized

New Delhi, Oct 2 (UNI): The level of technology of Indian industry is far higher and the range of products manufactured far larger than in China.

This is the conclusion of a delegation of federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which visited China recently.

The delegation feels that while some lessons can be learnt from China, in quite a few areas, there is much that China can learn from India.

EX-CHIEF MINISTER'S WIFE DEAD

Bhubanswar (IBS): - Mrs. Subra Mahatab, wife of former Orissa Chief Minister H.K. Mahatab, died following a heart attack. She was 78.

One of the leading freedom fighters of the state, Mrs. Mahatab was imprisoned twice for her active part in the non-cooperation movement and the salt satyagrah.

SATELLITE EARTH STATIONS

New Delhi (IBS): Work on the construction of seven satellite earth stations which will provide reliable telecommunication link to remote and inaccessible areas of the country from early next year has begun.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has completed the preliminary work.

Impact of Raman effect

Bangalore (IBS) — The six-day international conference of Raman spectroscopy has ended here with 340 scientists from 26 countries underlining the increasing importance of "Raman effect" in diverse areas of basic and applied research.

The conference, the sixth to be organized since 1959, was held in this city, where the great scientist spent 40 fruitful years on research, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the "Raman effect" (he had made the announcement in Calcutta where he was working in Feb. 1928) which brought him the Nobel prize for physics two years later.

Treasure found

Bangalore (IBS) — An important treasure trove of 5,534 punch-marked silver coins dating back to 2nd-3rd century A.D. has been discovered in Chik Sindogi Village in Raichur district North Karnataka.

The treasure was unearthed accidentally by Syed Sirajul Hasan Khadri while digging his land. He and his son promptly reported the matter to the Koppal police who informed the Director of Archaeology and Museums in Mysore.

The coins were found in a copper vessel and an earthen pot. They have been identified as punch marked silver coins, which are in various shapes and bearing punched symbols. The copper pot has an inscription in double-dotted line in Brahmi script which reads "Chantasa", meaning belonging to "Chanta". The inscription is flanked by two suspicious symbols "Srivatsa" and "Nandipada".

The Brahmi inscription on the pot shows that "Chanta" or "Chanda" was the owner of the pot and the coins in 2nd-3rd century A.D.

This hoard, according to Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, Director of Archaeology and Museums, is an important find. It is perhaps the first time such a large treasure trove has been found in Karnataka although a larger hoard consisting of 7,668 punch-marked coins was discovered at Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh).

PANCHSHEEL MARG

New Delhi (IBS): China would like to rename the Mcmahon line, marking the border with India, as "Panchsheel Marg."

A Chinese Minister told Janata Party Member of Parliament Dr. Subramanian Swamy during his recent visit to Peking that they did not like a Britisher's name to be associated with the Sino-Indian border.

NEW GUEST HOUSE

Hyderabad (IBS): - The Andhra Pradesh Government proposes to build a new guest house complex at New Delhi at a cost of Rs. 14 million.

Chief Minister M. Chenna Reddy told the State Assembly that 2.1 acres of land was acquired from the Central Government for this purpose. The construction was expected to be completed in about two years.

He also said that the State Government proposed to sell the "Hyderabad House" at Delhi.

MEDICAL TEAM FOR TABAS

New Delhi, (UNI): A team of 14 doctors, most of them surgeons, two nurses and a technician has left for Tehran to provide medical aid to the recent earthquake victims in the Iranian town of Tabas and nearby areas.

AIR losing radio war

New Delhi (IBS) — Crowded radio waves in space are causing problems to listeners of All India Radio not only in India but also abroad, according to experts in the ministry of information and broadcasting.

They said Indians abroad tuning on to AIR are now disappointed since the AIR transmitters for external service are too few in number and too weak in power.

By the time the AIR signals reach Britain, central Europe, or even West Asia "they are drowned by the radio waves from the large number of powerful transmitters in those countries.

AIR beams its external programs to 555 countries in 25 languages using just four short-wave (SW) and three medium-wave (MW) transmitters.

In contrast BBC alone bombards India with eight powerful transmitters. AIR operates only one SW transmitter of 250-kilowatt power (other three are 100-kw) while seven countries in the world are operating transmitters at the maximum attainable power: 500-kw.

An AIR engineer said it was not a surprise if residents in some parts of India receive foreign stations "louder and clearer" than AIR programs because of the powerful transmitters operated abroad and the "interference" of radio waves in space.

A ministry official said that AIR service to adjacent countries is satisfactory while "the reception is not good in Europe and even West Asia.

U.S. project named after Lord Shiva

New Delhi — Newspapers have today featured a report that scientists in California have borrowed the name of Lord Shiva for a project expected to bring big energy returns.

The report says: "Shiva," the world's largest laser fusion experiment at the Lawrence Livermore laboratory in California involves beaming 20 laser rays on a sand-grain size pellet of fuel to induce thermo-nuclear fusions in it.

During preliminary trials a 26 trillion shot of optical power lasting 95 trillionth of a second triggered 7.5 billion fusion reactions in the target.

The California scientists say the goal is a long way off, but expect "Shiva" to help achieve stage when the target pellet produces several per cent of the energy lasers beam into it.

Hindi Day in English

New Delhi — Hindi Day is celebrated each year on September 14 as it was on this date that the Constituent Assembly of India declared Hindi as the national language of the country.

This year, the Hindi Day was observed with the Chief guest speaking in English.

The Chief guest was Justice A. Ramarajan, a South Indian, who pleaded his inability to express himself in Hindi.

A Russian scholar, who was one of the invitees charmed the audience with a speech made in flawless Hindi.

Some voices were raised asking Justice Rangarajan to speak in Hindi, but he continued his speech in English as he pleaded that he did not know the Hindi language sufficiently well.

Justice Rangarajan, however, made a promise. Before he leaves the Capital on retirement he will make a public speech in Hindi.

Meetings on rural development

A series of meetings, seminars and workshops in various places in the United States are being arranged during the eight week trip from September 20 through November 15, 1978, of Mr. Srikanth, an Oxfam field director in India.

The national sponsors of the speaking programs of Srikanth are: India Development Services (IDS), Institute for Community Economics, India Foundation, Boston Industrial Mission and Oxfam United Kingdom. The meetings in different places are being organized in cooperation with the active local organizations.

Wendy Moran is coordinating this eight week trip of Srikanth to the various places. If you are interested in having Srikanth meet with your group, please contact her at (617) 876-5913.

Cardiologists and garlic

Bombay, Oct. 2 (UNI): Garlic has aroused the interest of scientists attending the International Congress on prevention of heart disease and cardiac rehabilitation. Many of them propose to carry out further studies on its medicinal qualities.

Stating this here at the conclusion of the three-day Congress here, Dr. C.V. Shah, Secretary General of the Congress, told newsmen, this was probably the first time that garlic's qualities in controlling heart attacks were discussed at a global conference.

Representatives from twenty two countries including the USA, Britain, Soviet Union, Japan and Israel, and about 300 Indian doctors took part in the deliberations.

THE SCIENCE OF HINDUSTAN MUSIC

New Delhi, (UNI): The Sangeet Natak Akademi here will hold an eight-day workshop on the science of music by December end at Bhubaneswar.

Intended to encourage new directions in Indian musicology, the workshop will consist of lectures by eminent scholars on physical acoustics, physiological acoustics and psychological acoustics of Indian music, says an Akademi press release.

FORMER "HINDUSTAN TIMES G.M. DEAD

New Delhi (IBS): Former General Manager of the "Hindustan Times" G.N. Sahi died in Patna Thursday, Sept. 21. He was 68.

Connected with the paper for about 40 years, Sahi was General Manager from 1957 to 1974.

YENS FOR HOUSING PROJECTS

New Delhi, (UNI): Japan has extended 500 million yen (Rs 21.7 million) grant to India for the current financial year, for import of Japanese cement for the construction of flood prevention projects and houses in the cyclone hit areas in Andhra Pradesh.

CLASSIFIEDS

Engineer and Entrepreneur, 36, from Andhra Pradesh, now Canadian Citizen, invites matrimonial correspondence from well educated lady (Doctor, Engineer, Architect, Scientist) or her guardian for early marriage. No bars. Reply with returnable photograph, M-1448, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a Punjabi male, 26, well placed computer systems analyst, M.Sc. (Physics), M.Sc. (Computer Science) from Canadian universities. Girl main consideration. Reply with a recent picture. M-1450, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable immigrant match for Punjabi girl, 26, 5'-3", B.A. (Pb.), from respectable Hindu family. Brothers settled U.K. and Canada. Girl now visiting Canada. Early marriage in India or Canada. Contact M-1453, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for an educated Khatri Punjabi girl, 23, height 5'-3", caste no bar. Reply M-1456, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a good natured and well behaved Hindu Sood girl, 28, 5'-2", B.A., B.Sc., (registered) staff nurse in India. No bars. The boy must be gentle and responsible. Sister permanently settled in Canada. M-1458, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a Khatri match for a Sood Khatri girl, 23, B.A convent educated, in India. Boy should be well qualified and in service. M-1460, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Punjabi professional young men for Khatri girl, 24, well educated, pretty, 5'-0". Canadian citizen holding good post in government. Please reply with full particulars and photo. M-1461, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited preferably from medical doctors for a beautiful Punjabi Khatri doctor girl, 25-½ years, 5½ ft. tall, settled in Canada. Reply M-1426, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for Canadian Jat Sikh gentleman, 30, 6'-4" tall, M.A. M.Ed, well settled in Canada. Girl is the main consideration. Girl should be at least 5'-6". Early marriage. Caste no bar. Write in details with photograph to G.S. Sidhu, 1321 Bernard Road, Windsor, Ontario. N8Y 4K2.

Wanted a suitable match for an immigrant, well educated, beautiful Punjabi Khatri girl, 22, 5½ ft. tall. Presently working in Canada. Reply M-1427, The Canadian India Times.

Simple, homely, attractive, Jat Sikh girl of excellent family background, aged 35, divorced, no issue, seeks understanding well-settled Sikh gentleman with view to matrimony. Please reply P.O. Box 31, Porthill, Idaho, 83853, U.S.A.

Suitable match for Hindu Jat girl, 32, well educated, teacher in India. Brothers well settled in Canada. Widower or divorcee accepted. Serious enquiries only. Reply P.O. Box 3321, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Malayali Syrian Christain professional boys, 25-30 in North America for two Malayali girls, 22 and 23, Syrian Christain (CSI), both doing final year medicine. M-1464, The Canadian India Times.

Tolstoy's work

New Delhi (UNI): Leo Tolstoy's Anna Karenina is to come out in Hindi and a book of his stories in Bengali, Oriya and Urdu in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the writer's 150th birth anniversary this month.

Moscow progress publishers has undertaken the task of bringing out Tolstoy's works in different Indian languages.

Among the six stories included in the book, one is "two hussars" which was written when Tolstoy had not reached thirty years of age, and another "after a ball" which appeared nearly 50 years later.

Other stories in the book are: "family happiness," "Kholstomer," "The Death of Ivan Ilyich" and "The Kreutzer Sonata." A chronology of Leo Tolstoy's life and creative activity will be given in the book. The book is also to be published in Assamese and Kannada later.

Tolstoy's another novel "resurrection" published in Russia in 1899, is also being translated into Tamil and Malayalam for publication on the occasion. (UNI

TWO INDIAN INFANTS DEAD IN IRAN QUAKE

New Delhi (IBS): Two Indian infants died in the recent earthquake in Iran, according to information received here. They were the children of Dr. Mohammed Miuddin, one of the six Indian doctors working in the quake affected area. The doctor's wife also fractured her right hand. Another Indian doctor, Puranchandra Rao had a fractured leg.

UDAY SHANKAR STAMP

New Delhi, (UNI): The Posts and Telegraphs Department has issued a special commemorating stamp in memory of dancer Uday Shankar.

Printed in buff and plum colours, the 25 paise stamp depicts Uday Shankar in a dance pose.

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